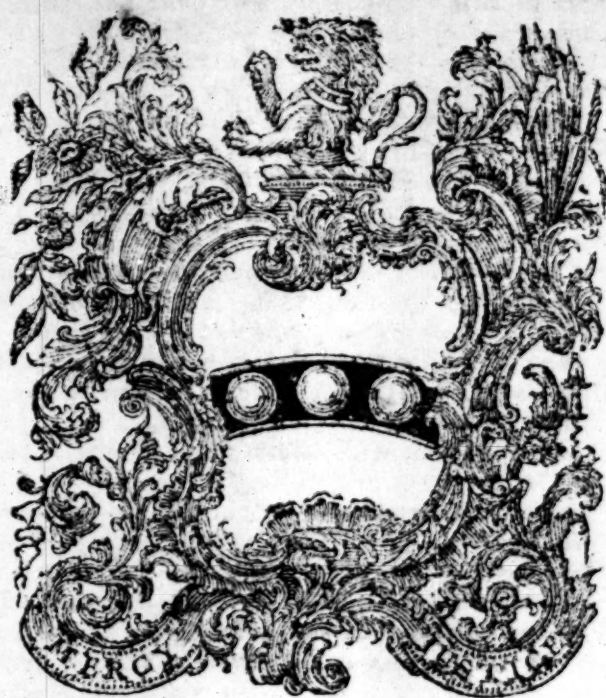


February 2, 1769.

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The PENNSYLVANIA



G A Z E T T E.

Containing the Freshest Ad-

vices, Foreign and Domestic.

By Captain SCOTT, arrived at Boston from London, we have the following Advice, viz.

L O N D O N, November 19.

I send you the following Debates on His MAJESTY's Speech. They were published here this Day under feigned Names, which I have erased, and in their Place have substituted others.

HIS M---y being withdrawn, and the members returned to their station, a motion was made for an address, which was seconded by M. S---y, who after shewing in a short speech the propriety of the address, he began with remarks upon the present state of the nation, expatiating largely on the obduracy of the N---th A----- colonies. "What shall we say," cried he, "to the rash order of the assembly of M---ch---ts Bay, to send circular letters to the other colonies, and their insolent refusal to erase that order from their journal, which occasioned their dissolution? What shall we say to the effect that dissolution had upon them? Instead of cooling and bringing them to reason from rashness, they burst out into turbulence, from turbulence to treason; for what, but treason, are the resolutions in what they call their convention; when inflicting under a factious leader, they founded the trumpet of rebellion; declared open opposition to the interests of their mother country; and, by taking arms to defend themselves, at once renounced her protection? At length, indeed, their violence is stayed. But how? By the arrival of the King's troops at B---n. The mildness of the civil power being contemned, there was no recourse to be had but to the military; and I am very glad that this trial of N---th A---r---a and G---t B---n has been made; for those disturbers of public peace, and subverters of government, are now acquainted both with us and themselves."---There was, he observed, two defects in the constitution of the colony of M---ts Bay: First, that the privy council of the Governor is always chosen by the Assembly; and that of the grand juries are elected by the townships, not by the sheriffs. Then passing over to Eu---pe, he said, "he wished he could turn his eyes from the boisterous A-----s to a scene of greater calm, nearer home; but the attack of the island of Corsica by the French, in violation of the treaty of A-x la Ch---p---le looked too like the threatening of a storm, and must create many fears and jealousies; however, he hoped, and believed, these fears were groundless; for he could not consider an attempt to subject that little spot and people, as one of those glorious efforts which makes ambition virtue, but an unmeaning and useless exertion of that restless spirit, which has long made France the dread of E-----."

A committee was ordered to prepare an address of thanks; but on its being read, much controversy ensued; those of the court side were for its going as it was penned, in the usual strain; those of the opposite party moved for an amendment, by striking out the words, *We return your Majesty our humble thanks for having taken such steps as your Majesty judged necessary; and to insert in their place, We will take into our immediate consideration the steps which have been taken, with regard to your Majesty's colonies, in full confidence, however, that we shall entirely approve of them.* But to this Lord N---th answered, "that an address was a proper and respectful compliment, and that the present contained nothing which can preclude the freedom of debate upon, or censure upon any measures taken by administration."

Lord Cl---re, "urged the danger of the colonies hearing there was any doubt in that assembly of their guilt, or any appearance of disunion, wished his noble friend to consider, whether the alterations would not be such as Mr. O---s himself would have proposed, and whether what was agreeable to Mr. O---s, would be properly approved of by that house?" Much more was said by others, when Mr. B---ke delivered himself as follows.

"It may appear an effect of the highest presumption in me to offer my poor sentiments on this most important crisis in the affairs of this kingdom; but I feel myself so strongly affected, that I am unable to keep silence; A-----a is, indeed, very near my heart; and if this house will indulge me with their patience, while I submit my opinion to them, I shall little regard whether that opinion will be approved by Mr. O---s or not; nor am I so narrow minded as not to be equally indifferent as to the sentiments of Mr. O---s, and those of the noble Lord."

"The present state of the colonies is the most momentous subject ever under the consideration of this, the most illustrious assembly upon earth. Highly unworthy would it be of the wisdom, and inconsistent with the dignity of such an assembly, to offer complaints instead of counsel, at such a crisis; to approve the pursuit of measures, whose propriety they are ignorant of, and to condemn whole realms unheard. I have heard that the A---r---n petitions have not been received by the administration. If this house should, by this address, virtually condemn their conduct, it would make them altogether desperate: The speech, which I consider merely as that of the minister's, is too enigmatical for me to understand; it hints at something, but communicates nothing; it is like the penning of a whisper; one hears a small sound, but receives no ideas."

"To the address, in general, I have no great objection; it is like most other addresses, a kind of echo of the speech; a faithful copy, something fainter than the original. But I must move in the support of the amendment; without which, I cannot but think we shall preclude ourselves from a fair enquiry into the conduct of the administration. With what decency can we condemn, if we should disapprove those measures, whose propriety we acknowledge, by thanking his Majesty for pursuing them, for judging them necessary?"

For my own part, I confess, with regard to A-----ca, I see no necessity for such violent measures as have been taken; or, if there was necessity, it was of the ministry's own creation. When I see at the head of the law, a person whose former opinions are appealed to as authority in every seditious pamphlet, with which N---th A-----a swarms; when I see the principles of the man, who, by his station in the oracle of the law in England, become the Magna Charta of N---th A-----n licentiousness; I cannot but apologize for the N---th A-----ns, who are supported in their intemperance by such high authority. But when I see the same man, joining in support of the uniform plan of oppression towards N---th A-----ns, begun by the administration at his first coming into power, and still persevered in; my astonishment at the folly of his opinions, is lost in indignation at the baseness of his conduct."

When the late parliament thought proper to pass the stamp act, N---th A-----a was soon all in a flame; but, when the parliament, refining upon its own wisdom, repealed that act, upon constitutional principles, not wild chimeras, the colonies re-

turned to their state of coolness and tranquillity. The disorder was now brought to an intermission, and a wise physician, by the application of proper medicines, would have prevented a return of the paroxysm.

There was at that time in the ministry, but, unfortunately for this country, is now no more, a man, who, amongst innumerable great and amiable abilities, had one defect, as dangerous, perhaps, as can fall to the share of a statesman; a desire, I mean, to please every body. In opposition to his own judgment, he was induced by that failure in his disposition, to assist the ministry in the exertion of their darling prerogative: A bawble they were as fond of shewing on every occasion, as a child is of his favourite plaything. They levied a tax; sent an army of Custom-house officers to collect it; all A-----a took the alarm; a motion was made in the assembly at B---n to send letters circular to all the colonies, in order that the whole N---th A-----n continent might at once petition a redress of this grievance. The motion did not at first succeed; but the alarm growing stronger, it passed, and an order in consequence of it was entered in the journal of the House.---The Governor received orders to command the assembly to erase the order from their journals, under the pain of the assembly being dissolved; and upon their refusal to submit to this arbitrary command, the assembly was dissolved. By what law of nature, or by what principle in the constitution of this country, the ministers think themselves authorized to offer the alternative of blind submission to their caprice, or instant dissolution to the parliament of N-w-E-g---d, they have not thought proper to communicate to us. I think it is an authority which neither is, nor ought to be, lodged in less awful hands than the whole legislative body of this country; and I have no doubt but this House will consider this usurpation of their authority, as an high misdemeanor in whoever advised it. The ministry, however, having thus by a lordly nod laid prostrate the assembly, the convention crept forth like vermin from its dead carcase; and the people, in the impotence of rage, undoubtedly were guilty of many acts of violence. The subtle politicians were at last at a nonplus, and could invent no other means of supporting their usurped authority, but the interposition of the military, that last resource of ignorant despotism. But they ought to know, that countries are not to be kept in obedience by custom-house officers, official letters, nor even by an armed hand, when the minds of men are totally alienated from their governors. Their folly must be soothed, their prejudices indulged; and, unless this is done, the alterations just glanced at by the gentleman who seconded the address, as proposed to be made in the appointment of their juries and council, will be entirely useless. To whomsoever the present administration shall transfer that appointment, the juries and council must be composed of men filled with that abhorrence of our ministers, universal in that country. Where they are over-awed by our armed battalions, the discontent will vent itself in reproaches and seditious discourses: But the moment our army is removed from B---n to suppress an insurrection in any other part of the provinces, the smothered indignation will break out into acts of violence and rebellion. Thus ill has this boasted trial of the N---th A---r---ns succeeded. The ministry has for its amusement sown a crop of thorns, which I hope this house will eradicate, and prevent, if possible, the raising any other such crop for the future. Such has been the conduct of administration in A-----a. If we cross the Atlantic, we shall find them sustaining still the same character. If I understand, in the least, the K---g's speech, there are two propositions totally inconsistent; bring them face to face, and no two propositions can be more entirely strangers to one another: In one we are told, that most vigorous measures shall be pursued with regard to our colonies; and by the other we are informed, that his M---y has received assurances of a pacific disposition in the powers of Europe; which assurances he gives no credit to, and yet has taken no measures in vindication of the honour and rights of his crown and people. But, perhaps, it is an effect of the incomprehensible wisdom of our ministry, to draw the French into Corsica, to see their armies slaughtered, and their revenues wasted in unprofitable attempts upon rocky coasts, uncultivated woods, and barren mountains. They consider Corsica as a mere useless acquisition, and if not a scourge, at least a burthen to the conquerors.

But others may differ in their opinion: Though Corsica by itself, or dependant on its old master, is a sort of nothing, when plucked from the heart of Europe, to be incorporated into France, it becomes a serious object: What in the hands of the Genoese was a feather, in the hands of the French will be a sword.

Observe the extent of the Bourbon Family, the branches of which are spreading themselves over the richest domains of Europe; France extending forth its hands to Spain; Spain stretching out its long arms to France; Morocco, the old enemy of Spain, now in alliance with it; and Naples reaching out towards Morocco; a prince of the same house at Parma, and Tuscany now an accession to the family compact. All these powers united by Corsica, form a line of circumvallation round the Mediterranean, impenetrable to human force.

Corsica is a citadel to overawe the whole of Italy, and brings the Bourbon family home to the door of our Italian ally the King of Sardinia.---What have we to do in this state of affairs with assurances? The French do not attack Corsica with words; but we have not even defended them with words; we hear of no memorials presented by our ministry; if they have been presented, we find no effects from them. The house of Austria has been exclaimed against on this occasion; but if the house of Austria, by a weak and unjustifiable neutrality neglects its safety, its interest and its glory, shall we, by a neutrality, equally base and foolish, desert the liberties of Europe, which we have always prided ourselves in being the maintainers of?

We are not to enquire whether the invasion of Corsica is an action against former treaties; but whether it is an encroachment upon, and contrary to the balance of power, which this nation has always supported in Europe; this right we must assert, by which we have obtained such incredible authority in every negotiation; but hitherto, as far as I can hear, no attempts have been made to awaken other nations in Europe to a sense of their danger from the family compact, nor any measures taken, or ever concerted, to vindicate them and ourselves against the attacks of France, begun in the island of Corsica.

Thus have the ministers slumbered during the violent attempts of a power whose every motion ought to be watched by a minister of this country, who every time that he turns his eyes from that power deserts his duty. These very ministers, upon the slightest opposition given their powers in America, were tremblingly alive

all over; and now, they modestly attempt to steal your approbation of their conduct; but I trust, they will find this not a complimenting, but an inquisitive, penetrating and avenging parliament.

This was answered by Mr. G---n---v---le, but to tell you the truth, he was very long-winded, not but he is clever too in his business. I remember he appeared steadfastly attached in his speech to the scheme of increasing our finances, by taxing the colonies; and he laboured to prove that right in the mother-country, and the necessary and natural subjection of the colonies to her superiority. One of his arguments was smart enough; for, whereas some of the gentlemen of the other side mentioned, that the A---ns had laid down their arms as soon as his Majesty's troops came to B---n; "and would they not have done the same, two years ago? Had we proceeded with spirit then, we should have heard no more of them. But what has this house not done? Encouraged their faction and sedition, by repealing an act which they had before passed as just and necessary, and they have since found necessary to renew, we have taught them to disobey, not only by shewing them they might do so with impunity, but that they may have us for the justifiers and abettors of their rebellion and disobedience."

To the KING's Most Excellent MAJESTY,
The PETITION of the Representatives of the Freemen of the
Province of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met.

Most Humbly Sheweth,

THAT your petitioners, with hearts deeply impressed with the most perfect loyalty and affection for your Majesty's royal person and government, and gratefully sensible of your benevolent intentions to promote the constitutional liberty and happiness of all your faithful subjects, however remote, beg leave to supplicate your Majesty to bear the complaints, and redress the grievances, of your faithful subjects, the good people of this province.

Our ancestors, near a century past, with a view of enjoying that liberty, both civil and religious, of which they were, in a great measure, deprived in their native land, to extend the empire of the British dominions, to increase its commerce, and promote its wealth and power, before the accession of your Majesty's illustrious house to the British throne, removed from their mother country to the province of Pennsylvania, then an inhospitable wilderness. The disadvantages, dangers and distresses, necessarily attendant upon this separation from their friends, relatives, and the land of their nativity, we trust, must appear to your Majesty's wisdom too evident to need a repetition; and yet, with inexpressible labour, toil and expence, and without the least assistance from the mother state, they and their descendants, by their prudence, and strict economy, have peopled, planted and improved that wilderness into an extensive and heretofore flourishing colony, and thereby greatly added to the commerce and wealth of the nation, and to the power and dignity of your Majesty's empire.

While thus contributing to the welfare of the mother state, and struggling with innumerable difficulties, to enlarge its dominions, we most humbly conceive that your Majesty's faithful subjects of this province have, by no act whatever, surrendered up or forfeited those constitutional rights and liberties, which were inseparably annexed to their persons, as natural born subjects of the British government; but on the contrary, that those rights were brought over by our ancestors to this distant land, and are now vested in their descendants, as an inheritance the most important and valuable, on the enjoyment whereof their future safety and happiness essentially depend.

Thus possessed of the rights of Englishmen, derived to them from the most excellent constitution, and under a firm persuasion that the enjoyment and full exercise thereof would be continued down to your people of this colony, and their latest posterity, it is with inexpressible concern and anxiety that we find ourselves under the necessity of representing to your Majesty that certain duties and taxes, for the sole purpose of raising a revenue, have been imposed by parliament on your Majesty's American subjects, although they have no representative or voice in that most respectable and august body;---that this taxation, we most humbly apprehend, is destructive of those rights, and that freedom, which they are by birth intitled to as men and Englishmen, who cannot be legally taxed either by the principles of equity or the constitution, but by themselves, or their legal representatives, and that should this law remain unrevoked, and the commons of Great-Britain exercise in future the power of granting the property of your Majesty's American subjects, without their consent, and without having any constitutional opportunity of being informed of their true circumstances, and abilities to bear such taxations, which their situation and distance from the mother state render impracticable, your faithful people of these colonies will possess nothing which they can call their own---all security of property will be lost.

This right in the people of this province, of being exempted from any taxations, save those imposed by their own representatives, has been recognized by long established usage and custom, ever since the settlement thereof, without one precedent to the contrary, until the passing of the late stamp-act. Whenever your Majesty, or your royal predecessors, have had occasion for aids, to defend and secure the American colonies, requisitions have been constantly made of the assemblies of this province, who ever, with the utmost cheerfulness and loyalty, have granted them, and often so liberally as to exceed the abilities and circumstances of the people, yet labouring under a heavy load of public debt from that cause. The granting aids to the crown being the means of recommending themselves to your Majesty's paternal care and favour, it will be with the utmost distress that your faithful subjects of this colony shall see the commons of Great-Britain, without their consent, disposing of their property, and thereby depriving them of a right, which in value and importance they esteem above all others.

We most humbly beseech your Majesty to be assured, that the people of this colony are most zealously attached to your royal person, and will ever be ready, on all future occasions, to demonstrate their duty to your government, and the firmest resolution to assist, with the utmost of their abilities, in supporting your Majesty's authority, and defending your dominions: But, most gracious Sovereign, should the commons of Great-Britain persist in depriving us of this most invaluable privilege, it will be with the deepest affliction, that the people of these colonies must perceive so unfortunate a distinction established between your Majesty's loyal British and American subjects, leaving the one in the full possession and exercise of all those rights which are necessary to the most perfect political liberty, and the other bereaved of that, which alone constitutes the great security and foundation of all their other privileges; a distinction which, we fear, cannot fail of creating a disunion in sentiments and affections, jealousies and discord between them, to the great injury of the trade and commerce of the nation, and prejudice of both countries.

Under the most grateful sense of your Majesty's paternal care and regard for your people, so often manifested in the exercise of your

[For new Advertisements, see the fourth Page.]

royal authority, and firmly relying on your clemency and wisdom, we most humbly beseech your Majesty, that you will be graciously pleased to take the premises into your royal consideration, and grant to the people of this province, under their present unhappy circumstances, such relief as to your Majesty's wisdom and goodness shall appear most proper.

Signed, by Order of the House,
JOSEPH GALLOWAY, Speaker.
Philadelphia, Sept. 22, 1768.

To the Right Honourable the LORDS Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled,
The PETITION of the Representatives of the Freemen of the Province of Pennsylvania, in Assembly met.

Humbly sheweth,
THAT your petitioners apprehend, whenever measures are pursued inconsistent with the principles of that freedom on which the British constitution is founded; it cannot be thought improper to make application for redress to your Lordships, the hereditary guardians of British liberty; and therefore they beg leave to represent to your Lordships the following grievances, which greatly affect his Majesty's most faithful American subjects, and to implore your concurrence with the other branches of the British legislature, in relieving them from their present distress.

That the people of this province, gratefully sensible of your Lordships wisdom and justice, in the repeal of the late act of parliament imposing stamp duties in America, were led to hope, that in all future time they should enjoy the right of granting aids to the crown, by representatives constitutionally chosen by themselves---that, greatly disappointed in this expectation, they find another act, passed in the seventh year of his present Majesty's reign, imposing new duties on the people of America, for the purpose of raising a revenue, equally subversive of this right, and tending to render their property most precarious and insecure.

Your petitioners humbly conceive, that it is essential to the liberties of Englishmen, that no laws can be made to take away their property without their consent.---Upon this equitable principle the security of the subjects estate, whether in the mother country or the colonies, is most justly founded, nor can British freedom, or public happiness, without it any where exist. Hence the people of this province, by their representatives in assembly, have ever exercised the power of disposing of their own property; and whenever requisitions have been made by his Majesty, or his Royal predecessors, for the defence of America, they have most cheerfully and liberally granted their full proportion of aids for that important purpose. This power being founded on the constitution of the government of the province, and having often received the sanction of the crown, and full approbation of the British parliament, your petitioners hope your Lordships will not think any reasons sufficient to deprive his Majesty's faithful subjects in this colony of a privilege so essential to their security and happiness. They therefore humbly pray your Lordships to take the premises into your serious consideration, and that you will also be pleased to pursue such measures as you shall in your wisdom think most proper to relieve them, and the people they represent, from the grievances complained of.

Signed, by Order of the House,
JOSEPH GALLOWAY, Speaker.
Philadelphia, Sept. 22, 1768.

To the Honourable Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of Great-Britain, in Parliament assembled,
The PETITION of the Representatives of the Freemen of the Province of Pennsylvania, in Assembly met.

Humbly sheweth,
THAT your petitioners, taking into their serious consideration the act of parliament imposing duties on his Majesty's American subjects, for the purpose of raising a revenue, and conceiving that the said act is injurious to the rights of their constituents, as well as to the trade and commerce of the British dominions, beg leave, in the most respectful manner, to represent those grievances to the commons of Great-Britain, who they trust ever will be the faithful guardians and supporters of British liberty.

In the latter end of the last century our ancestors, under the permission of the crown, removed from their mother country, and settled in this distant land, then a wilderness. The motives to an enterprise so arduous, expensive and hazardous, were not only to enlarge the British empire, and extend its commerce; but to enjoy that perfect security of liberty, to which they were entitled as British subjects in their native land: And, notwithstanding innumerable dangers and difficulties, they have peopled and improved the country into an extensive colony, without the least expence to the mother state, whereby the British empire has been considerably enlarged, its commerce extended, and its wealth and power greatly increased.

In this removal from their native country, the effects whereof have so manifestly promoted the interest and dignity of the British government, your petitioners conceive they brought over with them the natural and constitutional rights of English subjects, which have descended to, and are now vested in their posterity, who have by no act whatever forfeited or surrendered them; one of which is, that no taxes for the purpose of revenue can be legally imposed on them, but by representatives chosen by themselves---a right absolutely necessary to the security of their property and estates, and derived to them under the ancient principles of the English government, and which has ever been esteemed the chief pillar and support of all their other privileges, inasmuch as they apprehend they can with no propriety be said to enjoy more than the mere shadow of liberty, while others exercise a power, whenever they please, to take such parts and proportions of their property from them, as they think proper, without their consent.

In confirmation of this right a legislative authority, founded on this first and important principle of English liberty, so essential to the happiness of the subject, was early established in this province, under the approbation of the crown. This legislature was vested with full power, not only to support the internal government of the province, but of giving and granting to their Sovereign the necessary aids, whenever required, for the general security of his Majesty's dominions. To this legislature, requisitions have been always made for that purpose, since the establishment of the present government, particularly in the times of King William, Queen Ann, his late most excellent Majesty, and our present most gracious Sovereign, and with the utmost cheerfulness and liberality complied with; a part of which has been repeatedly reimbursed by the British parliament.

Under this right, established on the principles of English liberty, on the settled form of their own government, and the uninterrupted usage and custom, so often recognized and confirmed by the Sovereigns of the mother state, and even by the parliament itself, the good people of this province have settled, and esteemed themselves happy in the enjoyment of that security of property, which they conceive to be most essential to freedom, and without which their other privileges can never be long supported or maintained, until the late act of parliament, imposing a Stamp-duty on the colonies, which the late honourable house of commons, united with the other branches of the British legislature, has been pleased to repeal.

That your petitioners, after the repeal of that act, flattered themselves, that his Majesty's most faithful subjects in this province, yet labouring under a heavy load of debt, occasioned by their excess in granting of aids to the crown in the last war, would in future be left in the undisturbed possession of this most valuable and important right, which their legislatures have exercised so perfectly to the satisfaction of the British government, and general benefit of his Majesty's dominions; it therefore gave them inexpressible concern to observe another act passed in

a late session of the last parliament, imposing duties on his Majesty's American subjects, for the purpose of revenue, and reducing them to the same unhappy condition, from which, by the wisdom and justice of the British legislature, they had been so lately relieved; for we beg leave to represent, that should the parliament of Great-Britain continue to exercise a power of imposing taxes on his Majesty's subjects, who are not, nor can be, represented in your august house, their property and estates must become extremely precarious, as they can have no power to judge of the propriety of those taxes, no constitutional check on the liberality in granting them, no opportunity of pointing out the easiest mode of imposing and levying them, or of explaining their grievance when they conceive themselves injured or oppressed, without which, it appears to your petitioners, impossible for the most wise and just legislature to impose taxes with propriety and equity, or with safety to the people, who are to be affected by them.

Your petitioners, confiding in the justice of your honourable house, and your attachment to the principles of liberty, intreat that you would be pleased to take the rights of his Majesty's faithful American subjects, together with the said act of parliament, under your consideration, and grant them, so far as is in your power, relief from an grievance, from which the people of Great-Britain are exempted---a continuation whereof, we fear, will create a distinction that must naturally occasion a disunion of interest, sentiments, and affections between them, which, in its consequences, may be attended with great inconveniences and mischiefs to the trade and commerce of his Majesty's British, as well as American, dominions.

Signed, by Order of the House,
JOSEPH GALLOWAY, Speaker.
Philadelphia, Sept. 22, 1768.

HIS MAJESTY'S MOST GRACIOUS ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

GENTLEMEN,
RETURN you My hearty thanks, for your very dutiful and affectionate address.

The attachment which you manifest to Me, and My family, in your congratulations upon the safe delivery of the Queen, and the birth of another Princess, is extremely acceptable to Me. Nothing can afford Me greater satisfaction than the assurances you give Me, of applying your earnest attention to the relief of My people; and your resolution to maintain the authority of the legislature over all the dominions of My crown.

St. James's, Nov. 28. Yesterday there was a great Board of Treasury, and also a Board of Trade, at which several of the colony agents attended, in respect to dispatches received from the colonies.

LONDON, November 17.

It is now reported that a Lord Lieutenant will be appointed for the whole continent of North-America, in the like manner as one is now appointed for Ireland, and that all the present Governors will be continued under him.

Nov. 19. Yesterday there was a great levee at St. James's, and the council that was summoned to meet on affairs, said to be relating to the American colonies, is postponed to Monday.

Upon a certain great man's bearing the death of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, he suddenly exclaimed, "there died the Prince of English Whigs, and the most staunch enemy of Tories."

It is said, that there are several men of war lying off Portsmouth, that have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for a foreign and important expedition, the particulars of which will soon be made public.

We are told, that on Thursday next several great personages will embark for the Mediterranean.

Yesterday one of his Majesty's messengers arrived from Madrid, with letters which occasioned the immediate assembling of a Privy Council.

It is said that some new causes of dissatisfaction have broke out between the Courts of Portugal and France, that are likely to be productive of very disagreeable consequences.

We hear that a gentleman, eminent in the law, has drawn up the heads of a bill, to enquire into any innovations and encroachments made in the bill of rights; which if done, many things will be abolished that are now very oppressive to the free subject.

Nov. 21. Friday Admiral Palliser, Governor of Newfoundland, arrived in town from Portsmouth, and the same day had an interview with his Majesty's Secretaries of State.

It is said 16000 men, including 482 marines, will be wanted for the sea service in the ensuing year.

It is also said that the sum of seven hundred and sixty-eight thousand pounds, will be wanted for the maintenance of the above sixteen thousand men during that period.

Within these few days a great number of workmen in the upholstery, and paper-hanging way, have been engaged for North-America.

It is reported that the long-wished-for north-west passage has been lately discovered by a navigator now in town, and who has promised, in a few weeks hence, to give the world a complete and satisfactory journal of his voyage to and from the South-sea, via Hudson's Bay.

Letters from Pekin, by the last Dutch mail, bring an account of many recent revolutions in the Empire of China, and in the kingdoms of Bengala (or Bracma) Pegu, Siam, Cochinchina, and Tonkin. The King of Bengala, or Bracma, has gained 28 battles, the most bloody of which was fought in the month of October 1767. Twenty thousand Tartars were slain in this battle, and amongst them the Generallissimo of the Chinese troops, who married a daughter of the reigning Emperor. The report of this fatal day spread such a terror throughout the province of Yun-Nan, one of the richest in China, that most of the inhabitants put themselves to death, without waiting for the enemy; the women especially threw themselves into rivers and wells, and both men and women were seen hanging up in shoals; upwards of an hundred thousand Chinese, it was computed, having preferred the act of suicide to the more cruel and painful deaths which their terrors and imaginations had made them to expect.

Nov. 30. The duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry, are to be continued on the same footing as the preceding year.

Yesterday the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor was elected one of the Governors of the Charterhouse, in the room of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, deceased.

It is said the sum of 4661 l. will be wanted to discharge the difference of pay between the British and the Irish establishment.

It is said that a further sum of 12203 l. will be wanted to defray the charges of General and General Staff-Officers for the year ensuing.

Letters from Genoa, dated November 1, say, "We are assured, that by the interposition of a French officer made prisoner by the Malecontents, the Marquis de Chauvelin is negotiating with the Chief Paoli an exchange of prisoners, and a suspension of arms, during which, a General Assembly will be convoked, in order to come to some accommodation."

They write from Leghorn, that General Pafchal de Paoli had caused forty-thousand pair of shoes and boots to be imported from England and Holland, for the use of his brave countrymen employed in the war.

Extract of a Letter from a Master of a Ship to one of his Owners at Newcastle, dated Malaga, October 24.

"I have the happiness to acquaint you that we are in safety here, having fortunately got a freight to this port from Genoa; for had we gone to Constantinople, we had all been made slaves, and our ship seized by the Turks; there being certain advice, that the Grand Vizir had seized on all the foreign ships lying there to take in corn, and had sent their crews into slavery. A Dutch ship of force resisted, and after an obstinate engagement was overpowered. The Captain's head was immediately struck off, and the crew sent into the country for perpetual slavery. The Turks are laying up great magazines for war, and suffer neither stores nor provisions to be bought up, but for the Grand Signior's use."

His Grace the Duke of Beaufort is appointed Master of the Horse to her Majesty.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer of the French Army in Corsica, to a Gentleman in Paris, dated October 31.

"So far from hostilities being suspended by the severity of the weather, as might have been expected, though the snow covers the mountains, the Corsicans assemble on the first signal, as we have just disagreeably experienced. The Marquis de Chauvelin, thinking it would be of advantage to make Olmetta his head quarters on the side of the Nebbio, sent, the 26th instant, 400 men to seize on that village, but a considerable body of Corsicans, having formed in an instant, our detachment was forced to make a precipitate retreat, in which our loss was great; four Officers were dangerously wounded; two Captains were taken, and the Chevalier de Bethisile Mezieres was killed on the spot. This ambushade obliges us to renounce the project of Olmetta, and to confine ourselves to Olmetta, on the one side, and Biguglia on the other. It is said that Paoli hath caused his Secretary John Maffei to be hanged, he having formed a plot to carry him off, and deliver him to the French; and that Paoli had dismissed the Grand Chancellor, father of the traitor: Others say, that the Secretary had attempted to poison him."

A report prevails, that the Empress Queen has interested herself in favour of the Corsicans, at the French Court, and that in consequence of it, the French troops would soon be recalled home.

Extract of a letter from Corsica, October 26.

"Four French battalions having disembarked a few days ago in the port of Frigare, a little distance from San Bonifacio, in their way to reinforce the garrison of that place, the Corsicans, who had got intelligence of it, surrounded them in the mountains, where after having killed a great number, they took the rest prisoners."

The French navy is now in a better condition than at the breaking out of the late war. It is affirmed that they can fit out from Brest, complete for sea, upwards of 30 ships of the line, besides frigates, bombs, &c. in proportion thereto, at a month's notice.---This excellent regulation, it is said, is intirely owing to their patriotic minister the Duke de Roifeui, who is universally acknowledged at this time the Pitt of France.

By a very popular officer in the army having taken the side of Wilkes and Liberty, it is said most of the military follow his steps, which is no considerable weight in the scale of that gentleman's good fortune.

A great man in the law has lately declared, that a certain blasphemous pamphlet, as it was not intended to be published, was therefore not publishable.

We hear very heavy complaints have just been transmitted home relative to the conduct of three of his Majesty's officers in an American province.

It is thought Mr. Wilkes will be called up to the House of Commons next Week.

In the year 1739, the Spaniards declared war against Great-Britain, in order to give France leisure to prepare herself; the last time France struck the first blow, and Spain finished. It is now said that while France is preparing, the Court of Spain is to amuse us with a declaration of war, though perhaps it will not be a diversion in THEIR FAVOUR.

It is whispered that a negotiation is on the tapis for restoring Canada to France, in exchange for one of their sugar islands, as the most effectual means of securing the dependance of America on the mother country.

Dec. 3. The act for allowing the free exportation of salted provisions from Ireland, and also from the American colonies, being near expiring, will, we hear, be continued for a further limited time.

Notwithstanding the rumours that have been spread abroad of the naval preparations in Spain, we are informed, that there is in fact no such appearance, except we can consider the inevitable repairs of their trading vessels in that light.

It is said, that the shipping below bridge suffered considerable damage from the violent hurricane on Tuesday last.

Dreadful accounts are hourly received from all parts of the country of the floods occasioned by the late rains; the roads in many places are rendered utterly impassable, and the terror and annoyance to passengers is inconceivable.

The following is an account of the EXPORTS to the Continent of America, from England only, for five years, exclusive of Scotland,

	amounts to	1,554,836	7	3
1761	-	1,812,082	17	7
1762	-	2,535,429	18	2
1763	-	2,230,022	15	0
1764	-	2,228,450	3	8
1765	-			

£ 10,360,821 16 8
which is 2,072,146 l. 7 s. 4 d. per annum, on a medium of those five years, by the Custom-house entries and valuation.

IMPORTS from the Continent of America to England only, for five years, exclusive of Scotland.

1761	amounts to	787,678	15	0
1762	- - - -	1,145,899	3	6
1763	- - - -	1,164,844	8	6
1764	- - - -	1,202,338	11	2
1765	- - - -	1,804,689	19	11

£ 5,405,350 18 1
which is 1,081,130 l. 3 s. 7 d. per annum, on a medium of those five years, by the Custom-house entries of England only.

B O S T O N, January 19.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, dated November 12.

"We have received a particular Account, Journal-wise, of the Parade of the Ships and Troops to our much injured Town, on which some just Observations have been made; since which, and the Account of the Dissolution of your Convention, the Intention of which is now better known;---that Spirit of Bitterness which lately prevailed, is now greatly subsided.---Lord B---- made a Motion in the House of C. to expel Wilkes, but without Effect.---You have it in your Power to relieve yourselves from all unconstitutional Acts made here, by a steady and determined Resolution to omit the Importation or Consumption of our Manufactures, which I heartily wish, though I must greatly suffer by such Resolutions.---The Times will soon change. Mr. T---- and B---- are indefatigable in your Interest. The Papers will shew you we are not without benevolent and able Friends and Supporters. Great Prospects of a Change in the Ministry to our Advantage. November 18.

D. F----- says, All will be right by and by.---"

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in this Town, dated November 16, 1768.

"The Applications for Redress of Grievances, are near universal; what Reception they will meet with is yet in Suspence; but certainly a calm, prudent, moderate Temper, in supporting them, will greatly conduce to their Efficacy, though the Ministry do not appear to be pleased with the Universality of the Petitions.

"Though the Friends of America seem to increase, yet there is a powerful Opposition, which will occasion warm Debates in the Senate."

Extract of a Letter from London, November 17th.

"You will see by his Majesty's Speech, and the Addresses of both Houses of Parliament, which accompany this Letter, that the King, Lords and Commons, have unanimously determined to maintain inviolate the Supreme Authority of the Legislature of Great-Britain, over every Part of the Dominions of his Majesty's Crown. I informed you in my Letter of August 30th, that the Parliament would never give up their Right of Taxation; indeed, it was never even expected by the most ignorant Partizans, either of Administration, or of the Opposition on this Side the Atlantic; though the Brethren in America seem to have demanded it.

"Having mentioned the Opposition, I must let you know, that altho' they oppose the Ministry, they are not at Bottom your Friends; they find Fault that they may get into Power, and when that is obtained, they must support Government, and the Supreme Right of Parliament; and then they are your Opponents.---It is said here, that you have al-

ready sowed the first Seeds of Independance, which can never be eradicated, unless speedy and vigorous Measures are adopted by Parliament.---Your Opposers are numerous, loud, and vehement; your Friends are few, and hardly know what to say: For few Persons here deny the Parliament's Right of Taxation. Yet you will certainly have a calm, dispassionate Hearing; but you will appear before Friends jealous of their disputed Rights: Before Friends who are greatly and justly alarmed, by your Behaviour, and, above all, by your Claim of Exemption from the Jurisdiction of the British Parliament.

"It is also believed, the former Concessions, which our Generosity granted to your Petitions, have occasioned your late Arrogance and Claims.---Happy would it have been, both for Britain and America, if you had behaved with more Moderation and Temper! You ought to have known and studied better the Character of the British Nation, it is long before they can be stimulated to Wrath, they must be repeatedly insulted, but when once roused, that House which by the single Word War, bath often shook the World, from Pole to Pole, can easily with another, for ever silence American Claims."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in Boston, dated November 18, 1768.

"We see, with true Concern, what you say with respect to your present Situation; we confess it extremely disagreeable: But as our Parliament (being now met) will soon go upon American Affairs, we have the most sanguine Hopes, that Matters will be happily settled to all our Wishes:---By what can yet be discovered, great Part of your Distresses may be attributed to some on your Side the Water.---Every Thing relative to the late and present Disturbances and Uneasinesses in your Town, is ordered to be laid before the House; and, we doubt not, when Matters come to be coolly considered, every real Cause of Complaint will be removed."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of Distinction in London, to his Friend in this Town, dated November 18, 1768.

"I hope as the Troops are quietly landed, and as there will be no Occasion for them, they will soon be removed; which will give me great Satisfaction. I think you will soon have your Assembly restored, which will be a healing Measure.---Yesterday, I met a Number of the Friends of America, and I have the Satisfaction to assure you, that they inform me, the House were coming about in Favour of America very fast; though the House was at first greatly alarmed by his Majesty's Speech. The King has seen your Petition, which will, with the rest of the Colonies Petitions, be brought before the Parliament."

Extract of a Letter from another Gentleman of Distinction, to his Friend in this Town, dated London, Nov. 19, 1768.

"All the Circumstances of the Colonies, will be laid before the Parliament, and I am not without Hopes of your obtaining Relief. As to the Convention, it was certainly a prudent Measure, and had a salutary Effect; and you judged exceedingly right, to disclaim all authoritative and governmental Acts."

Extract of another Letter, dated London, November 20.

"A Journal of Proceedings in Boston has been printed in the St. James's Chronicle, Mr. --- is enamoured with the Bostonian Conduct. Some Members of Parliament have been warm in your Favour---all your Friends here would have you be resolute respecting Non-Importation. D. F.--- has declared the Pennsylvanians will come into it, if the Parliament do not redress our Grievances, and that when they do, they will keep their Agreement. Your Friends will not forsake you at any critical Period, unless you forfeit their Opinion of you by passive Servitude, the Idea of which they cannot bear: I rejoice Frugality is actually practised with you---It affords me redoubled Distress, to find that we owe our present Distress to those who are nursed among you; had I heard of some Persons what I now know for fact, I had disbelieved it; we are told with a Sneer, we shall soon have the Company of Mr. O---s, &c.---I do not believe it; impossible the Bostonians should suffer it.---It has been reported that you have delivered up your arms; I have ventured to assert, that you neither have, or will; your Friends would forsake you for such an Action."

"P. S. I have just received great Pleasure, by what has come to my Knowledge.---The Tide is turning, and I think you may have Things on the old Footing."

Several other Letters from Merchants in London are of the same Import with the above: One Gentleman, it is said, writes, that to keep from Mobbs, Riots, &c. and adhere to the Engagement, for Non-Importation of Goods, would be a great Means of having Redress.

The Reports of the Removal of some of the Governors in North-America, has subsided; and we hear his Excellency the Governor of this Province has received the fullest Assurances of the Royal Approbation of his Conduct.

With Captain Rowland from London, came over the Commissions for our new American Judges of the Admiralty, viz. Hon. Robert Auchmuty, Esq; for New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island, and Connecticut. Hon. Jonathan Sewall, Esq; for Nova-Scotia, Quebec, &c. Hon. Jared Ingersoll, Esq; for New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia; and Hon. Augustus Johnston, Esq; for North and South Carolina, East and West Florida. The Salaries of each, 600 l. Sterling per Annum, payable out of the Fines and Forfeitures in America: If that Fund should prove insufficient, then the Deficiency is to be made up by Draughts on the Treasurer of the Navy, payable out of the Proceeds of Men of War sold Stores, &c.

When Captain Scott left London, there was not one Vessel put up for this Place, no Orders being received for Goods.

The Boston Packet is principally loaded with Hemp and Coal. From other letters, public prints, &c. brought by Captain Scott, we learn, "That Asia was swimming in blood.---That the affairs of Europe were in a critical situation, the Turks, Russians, Poles, &c. actually engaged in hostilities, which, with the conduct of France respecting Corsica, made many apprehend that the war would soon become general:---That the affairs of America engrossed the attention of the monarch and nation, that it was thought they would endeavour to keep out of the war, until they were happily settled:---That the colonies, and this province and town in particular, had been most grossly misrepresented from hence; but that pens had not been wanting at home, to set G. B. and the c-m---rs characters and conduct in their true light: The m---y had been led to apprehend that this town had been actually in arms, and the province ready for setting up an independency; that the transactions of our town meeting was to encourage the same; and the convention in Boston, an actual assumption of the powers of government."

"That since they had received authentick accounts of their proceedings, and seen the Boston Journal of Occurrences, the prejudices raised by those false and wicked representations had greatly subsided, and our friends and advocates daily increasing; that the convention was looked upon, and considered by the judicious as a most salutary measure, calculated to prevent rash proceedings, and a legal procedure for the redress of grievances:---That some persons among us had represented to adm---s, that the peaceable landing of the troops should be imputed to our weakness and fears, rather than our loyalty and concern to prevent the evils of a civil war, which by the rashness of some might have been precipitated, and that they had nothing now to do but to follow the blow, and we should be soon ready to submit to every thing they might think proper to impose, especially if they at the same time would support and enlarge the American fund, whereby new pensions might be granted, new officers appointed, and present salaries increased."

"That anonymous papers had gone from hence to L---d H---s---gh, scandalizing and abusing the most respectable among us, which his L---p had sent back to G. B. to enquire into:---That G. B's representations had involved the M---y, especially the American S---y, in great embarrassments, which had led him to order a particular account of all the pretended transactions to be sent him, from the beginning of December before last, supported with proper vouchers; which plainly

Alley, or PETER COLBERT, in Southwark, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have it again.

shows that G. B. is now put upon the defensive, but from his known knack at taking private depositions, it requires the serious attention not only of this town, but as we have no assembly, of his Majesty's council, and the whole province.---That the friends of the nation are heartily desirous of having all disputes with us amicably settled; some of whom have advised us, that it is in our power to get all things put upon their old footing, if this will now satisfy us; that nothing will more promote this happy effect than a continuance of our orderly and legal behaviour, and strictly adhering to our agreement respecting the consumption or non-importation of British manufactures, at the same time exhibiting to the world, by a constitutional conduct, that we never can be persuaded by any M---r to sell, or be inveigled out of our just rights and privileges, and that, with the help of providence, we will not suffer them to be wrested from us illegally by any power upon earth."

NEW-YORK, January 30.

Monday last the Election for the City and County of New-York, came on at the City-Hall, in this City, and on closing the Poll the Friday following, John Cruger, James De Lancey, Jacob Walton, and James Jauncey, Esquires, were returned duly elected, by a great Majority.

William Nicoll, and Col. Odell, Esquires, are elected for Suffolk.

And Lewis Morris, Esq; for the Borough of Westchester.

PHILADELPHIA, February 2.

Extract of a Letter from London, October 23, 1768.

"Dr. Franklin is very well, and very busy. You do not see him this Year. Indeed it is better for you that he is where he is."

A Gentleman in London writes his Friend here (Nov. 3) as follows.

"Some of the wisest Politicians imagine vigorous Measures will be pursued with you. Doctor Franklin is indefatigable in his Endeavours to serve his Country. I heard him say, a few Days ago, in a large Company, 'Britain has no Right to tax the Colonies, and never had any such Right, and I trust never will have it.' Be not alarmed if you should hear of Military Preparations, to enforce the late Duties that have been imposed on you."

We hear the King has been pleased to appoint RICHARD STOCKTON, Esq; of the Province of New-Jersey, Counsellor at Law, to be one of his Majesty's Council for that Province.

By a Vessel arrived in Maryland from London, we have Advice of the Arrival of the Ship Carolina, Captain-Friend, from this Port; and a Ship from New-York, whose Letters got to London the 22d of November; as also of the Schooner Enterprise, Captain Caldwell, from this Place at Londonderry.

By a Gentleman, lately from the Grenades, we are informed, there was great Likelihood of a fine Crop, and they were to begin to cut the First of January; that Governor Melville was daily expected there from England; that Orders were arrived, for the Lieutenant Governor to suspend Legislation at the Grenades, Dominica, and St. Vincents, till further Orders from Home; that the French were adding greatly to their Fortifications at Guadaloupe; that at Martinico they were erecting a strong Fortification on an Eminence, commanding the Forts taken by the English last War; and that upwards of 200 Men were daily employed in making Gun Carriages.

Captain Byvanck, belonging to New-York, sailed from the Grenades for the Bay of Honduras on the 23d of December.

Last Fifth Day MARY COATES, junior, of this City, departed this Life, after a long and painful Illness, which she endured with great Fortitude, and Christian Resignation. She was a young Woman that possessed many Virtues, and excellent Qualities of Mind, and was a Pattern of Christian Humility, Plainness and Perseverance; a most dutiful Daughter, unwearied in tender Offices of filial Love; a condescending endearing Sister; a sincere engaging Friend; a profitable agreeable Acquaintance, and a pleasant obliging Neighbour. Polly Coates was so very amiable in her Life, that few could converse with her, and not love her, or behold her, and not esteem her.

The lovely Branch and bumble Vale retain
The Dew of Mornings, and refreshing Rain;
So God's first Love she never gave away,
And kept the Sweetness of her Bridal Day.

A R R I V A L S.

At the Grenades. Captains Barnes, Stephens, and Troup, from Philadelphia; Bain, and Williamson, from Virginia; Hodge, and Thew, from New-York; Gardner, from Rhode-Island; Staples, from New-Haven; Stilwell, from Salem; Robertson, and Dowman, from Boston; and the Captains Moore, and Newhall, from Piscataqua.

At St. Croix. Captain Carlisle, from Philadelphia; Captain Billings, and two Sloops (Masters Names unknown) from Boston.

Last Thursday, about One o'Clock, a Fire broke out in a Frame Building in Second-street; and notwithstanding the Roof was all in a Blaze infide, before it was discovered, by the Activity of the Inhabitants (ever ready on such Occasions) the flame was happily extinguished, without doing any Damage to the adjoining Houses.

The Captains Powell and Dougherty are arrived at Lisbon from this Port.

On Tuesday, the 24th ult. about One in the Morning, the House of Mr. Thomas Williams, Shoemaker, in Second-street, was broke open, and robbed of a Silver Watch; and two Nights afterwards it was again attempted by two Men, who got in at a Two-pair of Stairs Window, after climbing some back Buildings, but as they were going down to the Parlour, their Light was discovered by a Person, who waking Mr. Williams, he immediately went down after them, and was attacked by one of the Villains with a Weapon; upon which he went up Stairs to the front Window, and called the Watch, but before Assistance came, they made their Escape. Two Men are since taken up on Suspicion, and committed to Goal.

For Mr. THOMAS CROWLEY's Letter, with his Observations, &c. see the SUPPLEMENT.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, INWARD ENTRIES.

OUTWARDS. Brig Lord Hyde, J. Taylor, for Barbados. Brig Susanna, T. Moore, London. Ship Ann, G. Fortin, and Brig Mercury, R. Moore, Lisbon. Sloop Diana, J. McCormick, Honduras. Snow Rebecca, J. Miller, for Jamaica. C L E A R E D. Ship Friendship, J. Castle, and Ship Phoebe, M. Davidson, to Lisbon. Brig Peggy, W. Burrow, St. Eustatia. Ship Hopewell, N. M'Gowan, to Dublin.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1769.

To be S O L D,

FIVE FORGE NEGROES, that have been Ten Years at the Business, and are Master Workmen; three of which are HAMMERMEN, and two FINERS. Enquire of ARCHIBALD M'CALL, in Philadelphia, or JOHN FEGAN, at Glasgow Forge.

N. B. The Reason of their being sold is, that the Forge is not to be carried on longer than next Spring.

WEST JERSEY RIGHTS,

To be sold by JOHN and LAMBERT CADWALADER, in Front-street, a little above Walnut-street. \$ 1 M.

Chester, January 30, 1769.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, on Thursday, the 23d day of February next, at one o'clock, at the house of David Mackey, innholder in New-London township, will be sold by vendue, one full undivided sixth part, in six equal parts to be divided, of and in a messuage, plantation and tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing 200 acres, more or less, situate in East-Nottingham township, in the county of Chester; bounded by lands of Andrew Boyd, Alexander Threw, James M'Dowell, and others; late the estate of John Crawford; seized in execution, and to be sold by

JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

The AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, held at Philadelphia, for promoting useful Knowledge, meet at the College To-morrow Afternoon, at Six o'Clock.

Chester Goal, January 24, 1769.

THIS day was committed to my custody, as a runaway servant, an Englishman, who calls himself JOSEPH PENNOCK, and confesses that he is a servant to Mr. Thomas Rutland, of Anne Arundel county, near Annapolis, in Maryland; his master is desired to come; pay charges, and take him away, or he will be discharged in four weeks, according to law, by

JOSEPH THOMAS, Goaler.

To be SOLD, or LETT upon ground-rent,

A LOT of ground, containing in breadth 51 feet, and in depth 100 feet, situate in Second-street, next to John Dickinson's, Esq. For terms apply to SAMUEL POWELL.

WHEREAS LAVALLIN BARRY, of Radnor township, in Chester county, hath made an assignment of all his book debts, &c. unto us the subscribers, for the benefit of his creditors; we do hereby request all persons indebted to the said Lavallin Barry, to pay their respective balances to Richard Miles, of Radnor aforeaid (who is empowered to receive the same) at or before the 15th day of March next, otherwise they may expect to be sued without further notice, by SAMUEL MILES, EDWARD JONES, SAMSON DAVIS, Assignees.

All those whose accounts are become due for goods purchased of the subscribers at vendue, are desired to pay as above.

THOSE persons who are indebted to ALEXANDER SINCLAIR, chapman, are desired to pay their respective debts to William Semple, or Samuel Jackson, merchants in Philadelphia (assignees in behalf of said Sinclair's creditors) or to Jasper Yeates, Esq; in Lancaster, and to no other persons, before the 10th day of March next. Those who neglect to comply with this request, will be sued immediately after the time above mentioned.

BERNARD and JUGIEZ,

Carvers and Gilders, at their looking-glass store, the corner of Chestnut and Third-streets.

HAVE imported by the last vessel from London, Captain Sutton, a neat assortment of looking-glasses, and girondalats, figures of plaister of Paris, and brackets, and paper machie for cieling with, which will be sold on very low terms, for cash. ||

There is to be SOLD, by

JACOB RENNO, Tobaccoist,

Living in Second-street, next door to David Schaffer, near Arch-street, the following sorts of distilled spirits, oil and waters, viz.

MINT oil, pennyroyal oil, rose and mint, flour of tealea, milly, sweet margerum, rue, sage, lavender, parsley, carus benedict, speedwell, pennyroyal, cinquefoil, ground ivy, tan-fey waters, and several other distilled waters, too tedious to mention. Likewise the spirit of elder berries, excellent for sweating, woormwood extract, and an excellent salve for any kind of wounds. Those that will favour him with their custom, may be assured of being used well, and at the lowest rates, by

JACOB RENNO.

Just imported from London, and to be sold cheap for Cash, by

JEREMIAH HACKER,

At Mr. Bell's, the Sign of General Wolfe, in Water-street, NEAT Assortment of Penknives, Pinchbeck Sleeve-buttons, Scissars, Pocket Clasp Knives, neat polished

Watch-chains, Shot-pouches, Afters-skin Pocket-books, Table-knives, and sundry other Things. ||

To be SOLD by

P. WEBSTER,

In Market-street, five doors above the Coffee-House, SPERMACEIL, myrtle wax and tallow candles, olive oil

in barrels and jars, a few bags of choice new hops, Boston made women's shoes, Morocco leather, seal skins, iron tea kettles, and a variety of other hollow iron ware, shod shovels, balm of gilead, a chest of choice bohea tea, New-England rum, tanners oil, a few cases of blue and white china tea cups, Boston flaxseed, &c.

Also DUCK GRASS, otherwise called FOWL MEADOW SEED; as this is a new sort of grass in this province, I have been desired to give directions for raising it, which take as follow. 1. Let the ground be loose and moist, that the roots may have full room to spread. 2. The seed is very minute, and requires the ground to be somewhat broken and open, before it can sprig or grow. 3. No degree of water which does not wash it away, or stand on it longer than 5 or 6 days at one time, will hurt it. 4. Sow it any time between February and October, the first year will not produce much. 5. Sow from 5 to 9 quarts to an acre.

N. B. In land suitable to it, it commonly produces about two tons of hay per acre, and of as good quality as any whatever, and will grow freely where the land is too wet for timothy, and will bear mowing twice a year, and produce large plenty of fall feed after the second mowing.

To be S O L D by the SUBSCRIBER,

Living at William Parr's place, at Point no Point,

BEST first and second crop HAY, Timothy and blue GRASS. Also choice racked CYDER, and a large quantity of POTATOES, very cheap.

N. B. Strayed away some time last Fall, an old red COW, pretty large, no other particular marks. Whoever has taken up the same, and will inform the subscriber, so as he may have her again, shall have Ten Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH DRINKER.

Philadelphia, January 31, 1769.

ON Sunday morning last, the 29th instant, ran away from the subscriber, living in Plumsted township, Bucks county, an Irish indentured servant man, named JOHN MILBEN, about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well made, has short curled black hair, much pitted with the small-pox, a down look, uses his left hand most, and the little finger of his right hand supposed to be crooked: Had on, and took with him, when he went away, a large dark lead coloured jacket, with turn-up cuffs of olive-green coloured cloth, and mo-hair buttons, an old brown ditto, an under blue ditto, with metal buttons, a coarse tow shirt, a fine linen ditto, a pair of old buckskin breeches, blue yarn stockings, and new shoes, tied with thongs. Whoever takes up said servant, and brings him to his master, shall have Four Pounds reward, paid by

MATTHEW GRIER.

TO be sold by public vendue, on the 21st of this instant February, at ten o'clock, on the premises, a valuable plantation, situate in Bristol township, Bucks county, lying on the river Delaware, 19 miles from Philadelphia, one mile from Burlington, and about a mile and a half from Bristol, adjoining lands of Samuel Morris, Lewis Lenore, and Captain Edger, containing about 100 acres of good land, 12 or 14 whereof are improved meadow of the best Sort, and 30 acres more may be made, whereon is a large quantity of ash timber, 10 acres of upland, well wooded, and the rest good corn land, fit for the plow; there is a convenient stream of water, whereon may be built a grist or saw-mill; also a good frame dwelling-house and kitchen, framed barn and stable, and a bearing orchard of good fruit. Any person inclining to purchase, by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises, may view the same, know the conditions, and depend on a sure title.

JOSEPH WORRALL.

Also to be sold, cows, year old heifers, swine, a plow and gears, wheat and rye in the ground, and sundry other things, too tedious to mention. Where due attendance, and usual credit, will be given, by

J. W.

General Post Office, New-York, January 20, 1769.
PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, That the Mail for Fal-
mouth will be made up at this Office on Saturday, the 4th
of February next, and will continue to be made up in the same
manner upon the first Saturday in every Month, and the Packet
Boat ordered to sail with it the next Day.

Great Inconveniences having arisen to the Public by returning
Letters for the Postage, it is now left at the Option of the
Writer to pay or not before hand, to any Part of His Majesty's
Dominions, either in Europe or America, except Gibraltar or
Port Mahon.

All Persons, however, are particularly to take Notice, that
Letters and Packets from any Part of America, for all Places
beyond the Seas, not in His Majesty's Dominions, are to pay at
the Office where they are put in, the full Post to London, be-
sides the foreign Rates they may be chargeable with, to prevent
the Necessity of their being opened and returned for the Postage.

By Command of the Deputy Post Master General,
JAMES PARKER, Secretary.

THE MAP of the province of Pennsylvania, published by
the late Mr. Nicholas Scull, notwithstanding great care and
pains were taken to render it complete, yet being an extensive
work, hath been found not only imperfect, but erroneous in ma-
ny parts, which were laid down from the best information he could
then obtain. The subscriber, who was employed in that useful
work, has had great opportunities of correcting its errors, and
supplying its defects, and spent a great deal of time for that
purpose. Having communicated his intentions to several inge-
nious gentlemen, who kindly assisted him with materials, he is
induced by their advice, and the encouragement of many others,
who have seen his improved map (now nearly finished) to publish
the same by subscription, according to the following proposals.

First, It being objected that the large scale on which the for-
mer map was laid down, made it expensive, at the same time that
it only extended a little beyond the improved parts of the pro-
vince, this map is laid down on a scale of ten miles to an inch,
and will comprehend the whole extent of the province; describ-
ing the situation of all the towns, villages, and remarkable
places, the courses of the roads, rivers, creeks and mountains,
with great precision, on one sheet of paper, of about thirty
inches in length, and about twenty inches in breadth.

Second, The map to be printed on good paper, and delivered
to the subscribers at the price of Seven Shillings and Six-pence,
on or before the first day of October next. The expectation he
has of being soon enabled from actual surveys, and accurate ob-
servations, to lay down the back country, now lately purchased
of the Indians, with great exactness (for which he is determined
to exert his utmost industry) occasions the postponing his intended
publication to so late a day. And in the mean time he takes
this opportunity of earnestly requesting those gentlemen, who can
furnish him with any draughts or observations of any part of the
province, that may be serviceable to his design, to communicate
the same as early as possible, and their favours shall be gratefully
acknowledged.

WILLIAM SCULL.

Those who are inclined to encourage this undertaking, are re-
quested to subscribe their names with John Lukens, Esq; Sur-
veyor General, Messieurs William and Thomas Bradford, Wil-
liam Goddard, Henry Miller, Hall and Sellers, James Biddle,
Peter Miller, in the city of Philadelphia; Mr. John Hart, in
Southwark; Mr. William Masters, in the Northern Liberties;
Mr. Christopher Sower, in Germantown; George Rose, and
James Ralfe, Esquires, in Lancaster; Samuel Johnston, Esq; in
York-Town; Mr. Richard Tea, and Mr. James Polke, in Car-
lisle; Lewis Gordon, Esq; in Easton; Henry Hale Graham, Esq;
in Chester; and John De Normandie, Esq; in Bristol. ¶ 4 W.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of 150 acres of LAND, situate in Shrews-
bury township, York county, within six miles of York
town, and on Codorus creek, a plentiful and never failing
stream. An old mill, and several other buildings (pretty much
out of repair) stand on this tract. There cannot be a more
proper site for a mill than this land affords. A considerable
part of the land is cleared; there are about 7 acres of meadow
already made, and 20 acres more may be made at a trifling ex-
pense. For terms apply to SAMUEL JOHNSTON, Esq; at York-
town, or to RICHARD PETERS, junior, in Philadelphia.

To be LETT, a plantation of about 60 acres of cleared land,
with about 7 acres of meadow, a convenient house, barn, stable,
and a garden paved in. The whole under good fence, and
situate in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, about 3 miles
from Philadelphia, at the junction of the roads, leading from
the upper and middle Ferries to Lancaster. Also eleven acres of
marsh under good bank, in Kingsessing township, in the said county
of Philadelphia, on the river Schuylkill. The said meadow,
not being in the best order, will be left by the halves, or at a
moderate rent, if the tenant will undertake to improve it. For
terms apply to RICHARD PETERS, junior. T.b.c.t.f.

To be SOLD on CREDIT,

A GOOD PLANTATION, on Little Egg Harbour;
one third of which is as good meadow as any on that shore;
and part of the upland well dug; has on it a new two story
house, with a barn, &c. Is extremely well situated for fishing
and fowling. Also about 25 acres of choice marsh on Oldman's
Creek, ready banked in. Any person who purchases either of
the said tracts of land, may have 100 l. cash (if wanted) to help
to improve and stock them, and considerable time will be allowed
for payment, by giving good security, and paying interest. For
further particulars, enquire of the subscriber in Market-street,
Philadelphia.

WILLIAM SITGREAVES.

N. B. Said Sitgreaves continues his VENDOR for the pub-
lic sale of all sorts of goods, &c. on Fridays and Saturdays, as
usual; and his friends, and others, who please to favour him
with their custom, may depend on his best endeavours to please
them. T.b.c. 6 W.

January 24, 1769.

TAKEN out of the stable of AARON CARMAN,
the 22d Instant, a sorrel Mare, six Years old, about 14
Hands and an Inch high, paces and trots, is neither marked nor
branded, has a small Star in her Forehead, a white Spot on one
Ear, a brown Spot on one Side of the Saddle Place, and two
white Feet. Whoever restores the abovesaid Mare to Aaron
Carmen in Amwell, and secures the Thief, so that he may be
brought to Justice, shall have FOUR POUNDS Reward,
or Forty Shillings for the Mare only, with reasonable Charges,
paid by me **AARON CARMAN.** ¶

WAS taken up, in the river Delaware, by Isaac Blonk,
about a mile above Bristol, the 31st day of December
last, a long straight LOG, supposed to be cut for a mast; the
owner is desired to come and pay for the trouble and cost, and
prove his property and take it away, in about a month's time,
or else it will be sold for the same, by me **ISAAC BLONK.** ¶

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Cadwalader Evans,
late of Edgmont, in the county of Chester, deceased, ei-
ther on bond, note, or book, are desired to come and discharge
the same; and all persons having any just demands against said
estate, are requested to bring their accounts proved, in order for
payment, to ANN EVANS, Executrix, and THOMAS EVANS,
Executor. ¶

By virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public
sale, on Saturday, the 18th of February, at 6 o'clock in the
evening, at the London Coffee-house, a certain lot or piece of
ground, situate in the Northern Liberties, containing in breadth
about 65 feet, and in depth about 24 perches; bounded by the
river Delaware, and lands of William Hays, Anthony Palmer,
and John Blakely, subject to a ground-rent of Eighteen Pounds,
Pennsylvania currency, per annum; late the estate of Jonathan
Biles deceased, seized and taken in execution, by
JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

By virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to pub-
lic sale, on Saturday, the 4th day of February, at 5 o'clock
in the afternoon, at the house of John Biddle, at the
Indian King, in Market-street, a certain 3 story brick mes-
suage, brick kitchen, and four lots of ground; one of the said
lots on which the messuage and kitchen are erected; situate on
the north side of High-street, containing in breadth 22 feet,
and in depth 132 feet; another of them, containing in breadth,
on the east side of Seventh-street, 19 feet, and in length or
depth 88 feet; another of them, containing in breadth, on a
certain 16 foot alley, 22 feet, and in depth 79 feet; and the o-
ther of them, containing in breadth on the east side of Seventh-
street aforesaid, 20 feet, and in length or depth 88 feet. The
said lots having also a chaise-maker's frame work-shop and shed
erected thereon. The whole subject to a ground-rent of 24 l.
Pennsylvania currency, per annum; late the estate of Conrad
Shneider; seized and taken in execution by
JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

By virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public
sale, on Monday, the 6th day of February, at 2 o'clock
in the afternoon, at the house of John Hall, at the Sheaf
of Wheat, on Bristol road, a certain messuage, and tract or piece
of land, situate in the township of Lower Dublin, containing
50 acres, and 206 perches; bounded by lands of Richard Allen,
Andrew Boor, Elias Rambo, &c. late the estate of John Van-
horn; seized and taken in execution by
JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

A SERVANT LAD's TIME, that has between
three and four Years to serve. Enquire of
JOHN WEST, at the Old Ferry.

New-Castle, January 11, 1769.

By virtue of writs to me directed, on Tuesday, the 7th day
of February next, will be exposed to sale, on the premises,
a lot or piece of ground, situate in St. George's, in the county
of New-Castle, containing about seven acres, having thereon a
commodious frame house, 4 rooms on a floor, also a kitchen,
stables, and other out-houses, known by the name of Mount-
Pleasant; the premises have been occupied for some time past
as a tavern, and are well situate for that, or other public business.
Also, at the same time, will be sold, a lease of a piece of mead-
ow ground, for a term of years. Likewise, a likely young
Negro wench, horses, cattle, household goods, and plantation
utensils; late the estate and effects of Francis Thoratton, taken
in execution, and to be sold, for ready money, by
JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

New-Castle, January 23, 1769.

By virtue of a writ to me directed, upon Thursday, the
23d of February next, will fold at the Court-house, in
the town of New-Castle, a lot of ground, situate in the
town of Newark, in Whiteclay-creek hundred, in the county
of New-Castle, containing about half an acre, with a dwelling-
house thereon, bounded by lots of Ebenezer Howell, and Sa-
muel Wilson, and the main street or King's road; taken in
execution, as the estate of Charles Speer, and to be sold, for
ready money, by
JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff. ¶

New-Castle, January 23, 1769.

By virtue of writs to me directed, about one o'clock, on
Wednesday, the 1st day of March next, will be exposed to
public sale, upon the premises, 73 acres of choice improved marsh,
embanked, and divided into several lots by drains, and now in
good order for grazing, having been under English grass for
several years past; also a small tract of upland adjoining to the
said marsh, with a dwelling-house, draw well, a barn, hay-
houses, and other buildings thereon; the whole being situate
on the south side of Christina creek, in the hundred and
county of New-Castle, and bounded with lands of Peter Jaquet,
and Peter Jaquet, junior, and others; late the estate of Joseph
Woodward, seized and taken in execution, and to be sold, for
ready money, by
JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A CERTAIN piece of extraordinary good LAND, in
the township of Paxton, in Lancaster county, being part
of the estate of John Scott, late of Paxton, deceased, contain-
ing 60 acres, about 7 acres cleared and fenced, and all the rest
under timber, abounding with black oak, hickory, and walnut;
there may be a good piece of meadow made, as Paxton creek
runs through the same, and a spring of good water; it is a
strong limestone land, and happily situated for health, and has
a good neighbourhood; is within 4 miles of Mr. John Harris's
ferry, and ten of the Pine ford; and near Thomas Foster
Esquire's; it is convenient to houses of worship and mills.
The title is good, and time will be given for the payment of
part of the money. Mr. Andrew Cochran, near the premises,
will shew the land. For further particulars, apply to ROBERT
WITKROW, on Brandywine, near the sign of the wagon, or
the subscriber, in East Fallowfield township, in the Forks of
Brandywine.
WILLIAM McELVAIN. ¶

Chester, January 19, 1769.

By virtue of a writ of Levam Facias, to me directed, on
Monday, the 6th day of February next, at one o'clock, on
the premises, will be sold by vendue, all the share, right and
interest of Nathaniel Claypoole, deceased, and his wife, of and
in a certain messuage or tenement, plantation and tract or parcel
of land thereunto belonging, containing 238 acres, situate in
the township of East Town, in Chester county, bounded by
lands late of Adam Rhoads, John Bethell, William Wood,
William Shardo, and others; late the estate of Nathaniel
Claypoole, deceased, seized in execution, and to be sold by
JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

For LONDON,

THE BRIGANTINE,

SUSANNA,

THOMAS MOORE, Master,

WILL sail in one Week, and has
good Accommodations for Passen-
gers. For Freight or Passage apply to
JOHN WILLDAY, or said Master
on board, at WARDER'S Wharf, or at the
LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE.

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, BONDS, WILLS, and all other
Kinds of Conveyances, are carefully drawn by RO-
BERT LEVERS, at the Corner of Smith's Alley, opo-
site the Three Tun Tavern, in Chestnut-street. Whoever
shall be pleased to favour him with their Business, may depend
on his observing therein the utmost Accuracy, Secrecy, and
Dispatch. ¶

Just published, and to be SOLD by **NICHOLAS
GARRISON**, in Race-street, and **DAVID HALL**,
at the New Printing-Office, in Market-street, Philadelphia,
Price Five Shillings.

A NEAT PERSPECTIVE VIEW of the HOUSE of
EMPLOYMENT, ALMS-HOUSE, PENN-
SYLVANIA HOSPITAL, and Part of the CITY
of PHILADELPHIA.

To be LETT for the Term of Five Years, and en-
tered on the Last of March next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in
Manington township, and within three miles of Salem
town, West-Jersey, containing about 600 acres; 240 whereof
are new banked meadow ground, lying on Manington, and Sa-
lem creek, of which between 20 and 30 acres will be fit for
grass seed this spring, about 60 acres are old drained meadow,
and about 100 acres of cleared upland; the rest well timbered.
The upland is strong, will bear good wheat, or any other sort of
grain, and very natural to grass; the meadow ground would
suit for hemp as well as grass; and the new bank is in very
good order. There is on the premises, a new frame house, 4
rooms on a floor, a large log kitchen, a barn of 30 feet by 50,
with stalls for 16 oxen, is intended to be built and finished by next
harvest. The place is well suited for a large dairy, or for feed-
ing cattle, and excellent range for hogs. Any person inclining
to rent the premises, may be informed of the conditions, by ap-
plying to the subscriber, in Philadelphia,
RICHARD WISTAR.

N. B. Salem is the county town and public landing, from
whence any produce may be sent to Philadelphia market for a
trifling expence.

To be SOLD, and may be entered upon the first day of
Sixth Month (June) next,

A LARGE LOT of LAND, situate between Sixth and
Seventh-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, near the
State-house, having two fronts of 237 feet each, one on Chest-
nut-street, and the other on a street running east and west thro'
the square. The breadth of the lot, north and south, is 151
feet. There is on it a very convenient brick dwelling-house,
kitchen, stables, coach-house, and other improvements, now in
the tenure of Dr. Thomas Graham. As the whole together
is an airy pleasant situation for a family, the owner would choofe
to sell it in that manner, but if not sold so, before the above
date, he proposes to divide it into a number of lots, either for
sale, or to be leased on ground-rent. For further information ap-
ply to **JOHN SMITH**, in Burlington. T.b.c.t.f.

N. B. The aforesaid premises, if not sold, or lett on ground-
rent, will be to be rented together at the above time.

Birmingham, Chester county, December 14, 1768.

TO be sold, at public sale, on the premises, on the 8th day
of February next, A tract of improved Land, containing
upwards of 600 acres, situate in the township of West-Nantmell,
in the county of Chester, 40 miles from Philadelphia and 24
from Lancaster; the premises are divided into two farms, on
one of which is lately erected a stone house, 36 feet by 38,
two story high, and divided so as to make 4 convenient rooms
on each floor; likewise a stone stable, 144 feet by 14, which is
divided into 12 stalls, each sufficient to contain a team of horses.
The aforesaid house is licensed for a public house, where is
now (and has been for many years) a reputable public house,
being situate on a very public road, leading from Conestogoe to
Philadelphia; this house is now kept by Jacob Miller, and
known by the name of the Red-Lion, it was formerly kept by
Dennis Whelen, Joseph Gibbon, and Alice Gibbon, during
which time it always was, and now is, the stage for most who
use that road, being long known to be a place of better accom-
modations than any other near there on that road, and a conven-
ient stage of 11 miles from Downing's town.---This tract was
deemed very fertile before it was improved, and yet continues to
bear that character; there are 70 acres or upwards of rich low
land, which lies on each side of a creek (a branch of Little
Brandywine) which runs near a mile through the premises;
there are about 30 acres of this low land already cleared, which
produces great plenty of grass without any manure, being very
natural to timothy grass; the aforesaid creek, as it extends so
far through the premises, might, with a trifling expence, be
thrown over many acres of the upland; the stream is large
enough for a saw-mill, or fulling-mill; the upland produces
good crops of wheat and other grain, and exceeds most for
pasturage, about 400 acres of this tract are cleared, and the re-
mainder well timbered, the premises now rent at 85 l. per ann.
and the tenant subject to the repairs of one of the farms him-
self, and the clearing 16 acres of meadow; his lease being for
4 years, expires the 25th day of March ensuing, at which time
the purchaser may have entrance; there are several large and
thriving orchards on the premises, several good springs of water,
and one of them near the house. Those who are desirous of
buying good land, with such a large proportion of low, rich
land for meadow, are desired to view the premises, where I shall
attend the day before the sale to shew the bounds, and the in-
tended divisions, which will be made to suit the inclination of
the buyer as much as possible, or the whole sold together, if
most agreeable to those who incline to purchase. The title is
indefeasible. The terms will be as favourable as common.

WILLIAM GIBBONS.

N. B. Any person desirous to view the premises sooner than
the time mentioned, will be attended by the subscriber, on time-
ly notice. **W. G.**

A VERY LIKELY SERVANT GIRL to be
SOLD, has near four years to serve, and very handy at
her needle. Enquire of the Printers.

Wants a PLACE,

A WET NURSE, with a good Breast of MILK,
can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

ALL persons indebted to the estate of **JOHN MA-
THER**, deceased, by bond, bill, or book account, are
desired immediately to pay the same to **JANE JACKSON**,
in order that the legacies may be discharged in due time.

JANE JACKSON, Executrix.

CHARLES THOMSON, Executor.

N. B. All those indebted to the estate of **PAUL JACK-
SON**, Esq; deceased, are hereby notified, that if they do not
discharge their respective debts in one month from this date, they
must expect to be sued at next court, as the Administratrix ex-
pects to be called on to make up her accounts, and settle at the
next Orphan's Court. **JANE JACKSON, Administratrix.**
Chester, January 7, 1769.

Philadelphia, January 10, 1769.

THE PARTNERSHIP of **ROBERT TAIT**,
and Company, being dissolved, they request all persons in-
debted thereto, to make payment, betwixt this day and the first
of February next, otherwise their accounts will be put into an
Attorney's hands to sue for. Those who have any demands
against said company, are desired to bring them in, to receive
payment.

The said **TAIT** has on hand, at his store, opposite the
Golden Fleece tavern, in Second-street, a neat assortment of
MERCHANTIZE, imported in the last vessels from Britain,
which he will sell, wholesale or retail, at prime cost, for CASH
only.

Messieurs HALL and SELLERS,

MR. THOMAS CROWLEY, author of the letter printed in the Public Advertiser, October 21, requests you will be pleased to republish it in your Gazette. I have inclosed you likewise a printed copy of his observations and propositions for an accommodation between Great-Britain and her Colonies, which you are likewise requested to publish in your Gazette. I am, GENTLEMEN, your most humble servant,

A. B.

A copy of a LETTER to a gentleman in America.

Esteemed Friend, LONDON, Oct. 20, 1768.

I HAVE now (altho' late) to acknowledge the receipt of your kind favour of the 20th of November last, wherein your candour and sensibility are to me sufficiently evident. I have long clearly perceived how unpopular the notion of an union between Great-Britain and her Colonies, has appeared in the several northern plantations; and give me leave to relate, that perception, and the dreadful probable consequences of such mistaken apprehensions among you, have often very sorrowfully filled my mind with an anxiety which no language can describe to the full.---Consider in time, ye descendants of British parents! how utterly in vain must be the expectations of such who deceive themselves, by thinking the Parliament of these kingdoms will go on (now the provinces are arrived at considerable maturity) protecting with our mighty and extremely expensive navy, &c. without drawing from you some part of the expence in some determined, legal, fixed method, without further depending on the extremely precarious hitherto practiced method of requisitory letters, adapted to the infant state of the colonies, many of which at first, and for a long time, continually wanted aids from hence, and some have had it to great extent: So was taxation, so far, much out of question; but the flourishing state of the colonies, to which the last extremely expensive war has advanced them, although, at the same time, this country hath by the same war been involved, and now groans under an immense load of public debts, near or about eighty millions whereof, have been contracted by means of, and to carry on that war, which was commenced in America, for the protection thereof, so does and will the Parliament think it the indispensable duty of the colonies to co-operate in some salutary method, to be firmly fixed on and determined by mutual consent, whereby they may in future contribute a reasonable proportion towards their own protection, who, without the aid and influence of the British navy, would be soon over-run by the maritime powers of Europe, and divided among them. On the other hand, those among you who are too sanguine in the dangerous and vain expectations of becoming independent (and such there certainly are among you) should, before it is too late, consider the great absurdity of supposing that such a circumstance can ever happen, without a long and dreadful struggle, which, in all human probability, will be attended with the direful effect of most of the maritime and river-port cities and places being laid in ashes, as must soon be the case, if our navy were to exert their force against them. I therefore once more earnestly exhort your countrymen to think in time of making some well-concerted propositions adapted to the glorious and beneficent purpose of preserving peace, by voluntarily agreeing to a fixed, legal way of contributing to your own preservation; and lest you should not be able to find out a better (and that I am persuaded cannot be) I have resumed the arduous, but pleasing task, of sketching out further proposed out-lines for a happy and mutual beneficial union: If I had not (from your lively description of the great mutual benefits likely to arise from such union) been led to think very favourably of your mental capacity and goodness of heart, I should have spared myself from this voluntary service; but clearly perceiving the qualifications with which an all-gracious Providence hath blessed you, I once more indulge the hope, that you may again direct your pen in the mutual service of this and your country. You will excuse my placing this first, while I am writing to an inhabitant of your's, and that in consideration, if your protector falls, you must fall also; and the tax-masters of France would have much less regard to your constitutional right, than your parent country in the worst of times ever had. The inclosed propositions, &c. have been a few days since communicated to the King and Ministry, as also the Privy Council here,---and the effect we must leave for the present.

I am, very respectfully,
your well-wishing friend,
and a lover of peace,
THOMAS CROWLEY.

P. S. I recommend the colonists to consider, that their plea of using British manufactures is only valid as it relates to foreigners among you, since the English, Scotch, and Irish among you, and their descendants, would have also used them, if they had continued here without emigrating, and would here have also bore their proportion of taxes towards protection and defence.

OBSERVATIONS and PROPOSITIONS, for an Accommodation between GREAT-BRITAIN and her COLONIES.

I. EVERY Englishman has an indisputable constitutional right to be heard for himself, or by his Counsel, in any judicial cause, wherein his life, liberty, or property, is at stake. Has not the same Englishman, in every part of the King's dominions, by the same parity of reason, as well as by many tried precedents throughout ages, the same clear constitutional right to be heard by himself or his representative, concerning the taxation of his property, or concerning a part of his property being legally taken from him; and also concerning the mode and size thereof? and that for this evidently good reason, "None are likely to be so good judges of the mode of taxation adapted to any colony as the people themselves, nor of the proportion they can bear thereof without ruinous consequences."

II. Can the colonists, in the present mode of connection with Great-Britain, have any such very necessary and very reasonable opportunity of pleading their own cause in the parliament? which has nevertheless taxed them without.

III. Is there not, therefore, an evident necessity, in point of reason, equity, and justice, as well as constitutional right, that the colonies should have proper members of their own to plead for them, in matters wherein their property is immediately concerned, in lieu of the hitherto-practised method of having their business done in a bungling manner by out-door agents? who, in the present mode of things, have no right to speak in the house to any matter relative to their constituents interest or instructions, unless by summons or petition at a stated time, and at the bar; which is extremely inadequate to the effectual support of the interest of their constituents, especially on emergent occasions.

IV. Until this be granted, what precedent can be produced in these dominions, for many centuries past, of any part of the King's dominions being taxed by the parliament of ENGLAND before the union with Scotland, or by GREAT-BRITAIN since, without a representation being granted them, to make the same coiffit with the never-failing, native, constitutional maxim in the British nation, of granting their own money for public services, without being liable to, or acquiescing with, its being taken from them without their consent, or their submitting to have their fellow-subjects (the commons in parliament) give and grant away property not their own, without the consent of the proprietors, and without the proprietors being heard for themselves in their own cause by representation? It will be found, on proper search, there are not any such instances on record. The late taxation of America, therefore, appears absolutely unconstitutional, or contrary to the constitutional maxims of government, legislation, and taxation in this land of liberty; which every true-born Eng-

lishman is bound in honour to support, as he tenders the happiness of himself and his posterity, or that of his countrymen and theirs.

V. Ergo; a wise established representation of all considerable parts of the British dominions in Europe and America, in one central parliament, to be the common center and spring of all grants for money for national purposes, would give stability, unity, and concord, and consequently greater Strength to the whole.

VI. Suppose then, that every province in America were to be allowed, by a new act for a proposed union, to send each of them, four, three, two, or one member at discretion, according to the size, population, and abilities of each province or assembly; and these to be chosen by every assembly from among themselves; and a special distance of time (perhaps six months) to be allowed in the new writs for America; and the old members to continue in a new parliament, until others, in virtue of new writs, were sent or appointed in lieu of the old. And if by this means (as it is probable) it should be found that America, thus represented, would, in such case, have about or nearly the same number of members in proportion as Scotland now has; it appears evidently a measure highly reasonable, and conducive to the mutual good, peace, and safety of the whole. Thus every province to have their assemblies continued for their own provincial internal legislation; but in matters of national concern (such as protection, defence, regulation of trade, and naval concerns, all such matters as may properly be deemed national, or such as concern the benefit and welfare of the whole) to be managed, and laws relative thereto made, by that one central Parliament representing the whole.

VII. And on a similar plan might Ireland be also included; allowing about four or six members for each province.

VIII. But in all these concerns, as the mother country has (during this century, and a very few years of the last) contracted a public debt of 140 millions, almost wholly by protecting, defending, and settling the several provinces, plantations, and countries dependant thereon; it should be determined, in point of justice to good old England (having borne the burthen of nearly the whole expence so far) that the act of navigation should at all events be maintained in her favour inviolably in the main part, in order the better and more effectually to preserve all reasonable power, and the seat of government, to her present beneficent, central situation.

IX. Thus the large and populous American provinces, having the liberty of sending four, three, two, or one member at their option, might, if eligible to them, have their business done as cheap as at present, and by a proper member or members, chosen and deputed by and from among themselves, and to reside near the central seat of government; who, between each session, might, occasionally (if required by their constituents) make a voyage to visit them, and receive fresh instructions when needful; or stay here continually, waiting to receive the same, as they might severally chuse for their respective interests and occasions.

X. It will be needful to exempt those American members from the qualifications required of British members, respecting the value of their estates. And as some of the plantations have been settled by, and are chiefly composed of, dissenters from the Church of England, it would be extremely reasonable that their members should be exempt from taking the oath required by the Test Act. And here I cannot forbear mentioning, it is much to be lamented that every wise man, who is too honest to subscribe to the absurdities contained in some of the Thirty-nine Articles, should be entirely excluded; and the nation, and its important concerns, be thereby deprived of the wisdom of their counsels; nevertheless the adherents to the Church of Rome should be effectually excluded.

XI. In order to make the union and representation acceptable to the Americans, so as to promote amity, and prevent hurtful suspicions, it would be a wise measure to insert in the act of union the precise mode and size of internal taxation, if any be intended for America; so that it might be as a munition to them against fears of being imposed on beyond their reasonable abilities, after representation takes place. And as they must necessarily have continued to them their provincial legislations for the internal concerns of each colony; and as several internal taxes must be needful for the support thereof, they should not be liable to have any other internal tax laid by Parliament, than one particular mode, and that only to answer the end of defraying the charges of their civil establishment, and of contributing their reasonable proportion towards the expence of protection and defence; and that mode cannot be better fixed than in a pound-rate on their estates, as being the most impartial in respect of their abilities, and will grow in proportion as they increase in population and wealth; and the difficulty of determining the value of their estates, may be easily obviated and adjusted to a sufficient degree of equity.

XII. For present relief, and in consideration of the merit and demerit of the case on both sides, and for peace sake, let a bill be brought in to explain and amend the late act imposing duties on the colonies, by altering the title thereof, and by appropriating the duties to their own use and benefit only (as before mentioned) in lieu of raising a revenue; thus healing the threatened breach, and laying the foundation of general peace and concord among ourselves; which will give great stability to government, and disappoint the vain hopes of the common restless enemy, who would be proud to take advantage of a house divided against itself.

Gracelchurch-street,
10th Oct. 1768.

AMOR PATRIÆ.

XIIIth Article, added since.

On account of the distance, and in order the more effectually to preserve their members dependant on the instructions of their constituents, it would be very reasonable that each assembly should have the liberty of electing new members at the end of three years from every general election, and such new elected members to continue for the remaining four years of every septennial parliament.

Christiana Bridge, January 16, 1769.

RAN away from the subscriber, the 15th instant, an indentured servant man, named William McDonald, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, well set, of a swarthy complexion, talks very broad, his hair tied behind, and when in liquor (which he is subject to) is very talkative; had on, and took with him, a drab cloth coloured jacket, blue under ditto, check shirt, black wove breeches, a pair of marble ribbed worsted hose, and very bad shoes. It is imagined he may intend listing into his Majesty's service. All masters of vessels and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall receive Twenty Shillings reward, if taken within the county, and Thirty Shillings, if taken out of the county, with reasonable charges, paid by ROBERT BAIL, at the house formerly occupied by Thomas Montgomery, Esq; near Christiana Bridge.

WHEREAS I Ulrick Feller, of Richland Township, Bucks County, bought a Piece of Land of John Gerick, for which I gave three Bonds, one for 130l. and two for 42l. 10s. each, the first of which payable in March next; but, as said Gerick has ruined the Fences, and destroyed the Fruit Trees, these are to forewarn all Persons from taking an Assignment of said Bonds, for I will not pay the same, unless compelled by Law. ULRICK FELLER.

TO BE LETT, by the SUBSCRIBER, and may be entered on next March,

THAT exceedingly valuable and commodious plantation, whereon he now dwells, in Brandywine Hundred, New-Castle county, about one mile from Wilmington, and about half a mile from three convenient mills, containing about 300 acres, whereof about 50 acres is drained marsh, well embanked and improved; and about 40 acres of the upland is now very good mowable meadow, and the whole extremely natural to graze, and answers well for grain; there is a large and convenient brick dwelling-house thereon, two stories high, having four rooms on a floor, with fire-places in each, besides a large brick kitchen; there is also a large frame barn, with stables and cow-house adjoining, a large spring-house, granary and chair-house, a large and rich garden, a large young orchard of best grafted fruit, and a remarkably large orchard of fine peach trees; the whole being in good repair. For terms apply to the owner,

JONATHAN HULINGS.

RUN away from his bail, on the 9th of this inst. January, JOHN DAVIS, this country born, about 21 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, of a sandy complexion, freckled, had a pretty large scar on the instep of one of his feet, occasioned by the cut of an ax, and he is pretty talkative; had on, when he went away, a blue broadcloth coat, with mohair buttons, a red plush waistcoat, leather breeches, and a fine hat; he also had other clothes, of a light ash colour, lined with striped linsey, the coat had no lining in the sleeves; these he had packed up in a pair of check trowsers; he may dispose of one suit; he took with him a smooth rifle gun, and as he has served his time, he may possibly produce his indentures. Whoever secures the said runaway in any goal, shall have FIVE POUNDS reward, paid by the subscriber in Forks township, Northampton county. GEORGE TIDFORD.

To be LETT, and entered on the 6th of March next, PART of the estate late of Theodoros Lord, deceased, containing 36 acres of land, on which is a neat brick house, and an old one tenable, with a stable and barn, and very good garden and orchard. This place is beautifully situated on the river Schuylkill, within about 3 miles of the city, and hath two large roads leading thereto. It affords the prospect of a most delightful landscape over the river. There is good shooting and fishing at this seat, and would suit any gentleman's family extremely well, for a rural retreat during the summer season. For terms, enquire of JOHN SEARSON, or Messieurs WILLIAM and ANDREW CALDWELL, Merchants, in Water-street.

New-London, January 16, 1769.

WHEREAS Timothy Hewes, who was advertised in the last Papers, is returned, and satisfied both George McCleave, and John Rankin; this, therefore, is to give Notice, that no Person is to trouble him, on Account of said Advertisement, as he has answered all our Demands.

GEORGE McCLEAVE, JOHN RANKIN.

Philadelphia, January 20, 1769.

ANY Gentleman possessed of a Farm, and desirous of an Overseer qualified for the various Duties of it, may hear of a Person, who can be well recommended for Industry and Sobriety, on Application to Samuel Miffin, Esq; Joseph Wharton, junior, and Benjamin Fuller, of this City, Merchants.

Milford Hundred, Cecil County, Maryland, October 18, 1768. SEVEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on Sunday night last, from the subscriber, an English servant man, named JOHN ROBINSON, about 22 years of age, of a swarthy complexion, with dark hair, sometimes tied behind; had on, when he went away, a felt hat, check shirt, striped handkerchief, and a spotted flannel jacket, made sailor fashion, and a blue under jacket, and breeches of the same, with coarse long trowsers over them, blue worsted stockings, and old shoes; he is pretty full faced, his upper lip pretty thick, cannot be very particular as to his features or dress, as I have had him but about 2 days and nights; he is, by appearance, a lively fellow, and a great rogue. Whoever takes up said runaway, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by me JOHN STRAWBRIDGE.

N. B. The above servant came to Philadelphia, two or three weeks ago, with Captain Caton, from Cork. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off.

WILL COVER THIS SEASON, The famous HORSE NORTHUMBERLAND.

HE was bred by Lord Mazarine, in Ireland, and got by Old England, Son to the Godolphin Arabian, and own Brother to his Grace the Duke of Ancastr's famous Stallion Blank, Sire to Lottery, his Dam by Mr. Pantons's noted Crab, his Grandam by Old Partner, which was Mr. Pantons's famous Witherington Mare, his Dam was also the Dam of Ferdinand, high bred Frotsface, and Mercury, and own Sister to Sheppard's Crab. Northumberland is 15 Hands high, strong, bony and beautiful; he won with Ease the Hundred Pound Purse at Philadelphia in October last, and 3 Weeks after won a Subscription Purse, beating over the New Market Course, on Hampstead Plains, some very Capital Racers; after which gave a Challenge to run any Horse, Mare or Gelding, on the Continent, the best of three 4 Mile Heats, at 10 Stone. He will cover at Five Pounds a single Leap, or Seven the Season, and a Dollar to the Groom; the Money to be paid at the Stable Door.---As he is limited in the Number of Mares, not exceeding Forty, and many of these are already engaged; this Notice is given to Sportsmen, who are desirous of improving their Blood, to be speedy in their Application to the Groom, at RICHARD TIDMARCH'S, in Second-street, near the Church, Philadelphia.

WHEREAS on Wednesday, the 14th of December last, I the subscriber, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, gave my bond to a certain William Wilson, of New-Castle county, near Christiana-bridge, for Twenty-seven Pounds, Pennsylvania currency, to be paid to said William Wilson, or his certain attorney, heirs or assigns, payable on the 13th or 14th of December next, for a convict servant man, named Kane O Hara, and his wife Mary, for 4 years;---as it appears from good authority, and from Kane O Hara's own confession, that he was convicted into this country, and sold to one Samuel Hanfon, Esq; of Charles county, Maryland, from whom he ran away about two years ago, having served but a small part of his time, and returned to Europe, from whence he was again convicted to this county, and sold by said Wilson to the subscriber;---therefore, until the matter be determined, there are to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of said bond, as the subscriber will not pay it.

THOMAS ARCHER.

N. B. I tendered the indentures to said Wilson, that he might settle the matter with Samuel Hanfon, Esq; but he refused accepting of it.

CAME to the plantation of ISAAC HOLL, in Warrington township, York county, about 8 or 9 weeks ago, 4 SHEEP; one ewe had on a small bell. The owners are hereby desired to come and prove their property, pay charges, and take them away. ISAAC HOLL.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away on the 12th of September last, from the subscriber, living in London Britain township, Chester county, an Englishman, named **WILLIAM REED**, but has since changed his name to **THOMPSON**, and it is likely he will change it again; about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, black hair, thin visage, middling stout made, and has a great stoppage in his speech; had on, a light coloured fly coat, lined with striped lincey, and has white metal buttons, a half worn raccoon hat, good shirt (and had a bundle of old ones) ticken trousers, good stockings, and old shoes, with square silver buckles. He is a Waggon-maker by trade, and can do almost any Carpenter's work; but since he went away, he professes to be a Shoe-maker, and has some Shoemaker's tools, and an apron. Whoever secures said **REED**, so as I may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by

JOSHUA M'DOWELL.

ALSO run away from said M'Dowell, in August, 1767, one **JOHN MILLAGAN**, but has since changed his name to **MONTGOMERY**; he had long black hair, his clothing uncertain, being so long gone, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, has a down look, and much given to drinking and swearing. He was down at Blackbird Creek last fall a banking. Whoever secures him, so as he may be had again, shall have **THREE POUNDS** reward.

17s. 6d. Tbc.

TWENTY POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the Neabco Iron-Works, in Virginia, on, or about the 10th of October last, a country born Negro man slave, named **BILLIE**, the property of the Hon. John Tayloe, Esq; he is about 30 years of age, very black, well made, 5 feet 8 inches high, puts on a four look when taxed with any thing amiss; he had on and took with him, when he went away, a blue broad cloth coat, black cotton velvet jacket, and sundry other sorts of cloths, besides shoes and stockings of various kinds: He is by trade a Shipcarpenter, and is such a proficient in that business, as not only to repair, but to build all sorts of small craft. The day that he went off, he was accompanied by a dark Mulatto fellow, named **Scipio**, the property of Mr. John M'Millian, of Prince William county, in Virginia, of much the same age and size as himself. They crossed Potomack-River together, in a schooner's boat, to the Maryland shore, where they left her, and have, from that time, kept themselves undiscovered. As **BILLIE** was some time last summer brought from Carolina (to which place, under the sanction of a forged pass, he had travelled as a freeman) it is more than probable that if he is not now engaged by some ship-builders to the northward, that he will endeavour to get on board of some craft, bound for Charles-Town, or to some place in Carolina, where he expects to be free.

Whoever takes up the said Negro, or Mulatto, and brings one, or both to the subscriber, or to Mr. John Calvert, manager of Col. Tayloe's mine-bank, in Baltimore county, or will secure them, so as they may be had again, shall receive, for each, a reward of Five Pounds, if taken 40 miles from home, or the above reward, if taken at a greater distance, from the said Mr. John Calvert, or from **THOMAS LAWSON.** if

To be **LETT**, on a lease of 5 or 7 years, **THE** Dwelling-house, brew-house, and apurtenances thereto belonging, situate in Sixth-street, between Market and Chestnut-streets, now in the tenure of Humphrey Robinson and company, whose lease expires the first day of May next; but as the copartnership of the said company was dissolved the first of this instant, they are willing to give immediate possession to any person inclinable to rent the same; and as the works are in proper order, ready for carrying on the brewing business, any person or persons that are desirous of renting the said premises, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber,

Philad. Jan. 23, 1768.

REYNOLD KEEN.

The subscriber has also to lett, a tract of meadow on Greenwich Island, about 2 miles from this city, containing 50 acres, in good order, and under a good cedar post and rail fence, with a frame house thereon erected, to accommodate the work people in hay harvest, or any other time. With the meadow will be lett, a field of upland, containing 30 acres, under a good fence (adjoining Mr. William Jones's place, in Moyamensing township, known by the name of Greenwich Hall) and conveniently situated near the said meadow. Any person inclining to rent both meadow and upland-together, and will engage to put the latter into good grass, fit for the scythe, may have a reasonable lease to enable him to comply therewith, and a barn or hay-house built on the said upland, capable of containing 60 tons of hay. if.

January 24, 1769.

RUN away, on the 9th inst. from the subscriber, living in Rapho township, Lancaster county, an Irish servant man, named **Andrew Erwin**, but it is likely he will change his name, as he has done before, by trade a weaver, about 21 years of age, about five feet six inches high, pale complexion, long fair hair, tied behind, and has a little blackish strip of hair on the right side of his head, about the thickness of one's finger; had on and took with him, a grey coat, bound round with tape, with hair buttons of the same colour, two jackets, one striped lincey, with the stripes across, the other linen, dyed of a nankeen colour, blue cloth breeches, with yellow metal buttons, and much broke between the legs, linen drawers of a nankeen colour, one small check shirt, and two coarse ones, two pair of ribbed yarn stockings, one pair blue, the other white, a pair of blue and white thread ditto, and a pair of cotton ditto, new calf-skin pumps, a pair of steel buckles, plated with silver, a pair of brass carved ditto, and an English castor hat, much broke; the pumps, plated buckles, and cotton stockings, he stole, and it is likely he will offer them for sale, as he had no money. Whoever secures said servant in any of his Majesty's goals, so as his master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

ARTHUR TAGGART.

RUN away on the 23d of this instant January, from the subscriber, living in the county of Burlington, and province of New-Jersey, a Welsh servant man, named **JOHN JENKINS**, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, a fresh looking man, with black straight hair; had on, when he went away, a thick kersey jacket, old leather breeches, a little coarse felt hat, bound round the brim, two ozenbrigs shirts, and took with him, a little ozenbrigs bag, with one jacket of the sort abovementioned, one pair of stockings, and one ozenbrigs shirt in the bag. Whoever takes up and secures said servant in any of his Majesty's goals, or brings him to his master, shall have Three Pounds reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by me

ISAAC HAINS.
N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid to harbour or conceal said servant, or they may expect to be prosecuted as the law directs.

MUSTARD and CHOCOLATE,

Is now MANUFACTURED, by

WILLIAM NORTON, and COMPANY;

THEY having, for that Purpose, purchased the Mills late Benjamin Jackson's, and carry on the Business with the same dead Workman as manufactured for Jackson and Gibbons. They have also fitted up a Shop on the Bank Side of Front-street, the fifth House from Market-street, where the said Articles are sold, Wholesale and Retail. Such as may favour them with their Custom, they purpose to serve to Satisfaction, and make a sufficient Allowance to those who take Quantities. Persons living at a Distance, directing their Orders to said Company, or to **WILLIAM SMITH, Broker,** may expect they will be duly attended to.
Philadelphia, First Month 4, 1769.

Just IMPORTED by

JOSEPH STANSBURY.

In the *Sufanna*, Capt. Sutton, and now selling at his SHOP, the sign of the Three China Jars, nearly opposite the Baptist Meeting-house, in Second-street, within four doors of Arch-street.

A NEAT assortment of China, cream coloured and stone WARES, among which are, China plates, blue and white, and enamelled, a tureen and dish, blue and white, nankeen and enamelled bowls of gallon, 3 quarts, half gallon, and a few right tavern mugs, rich enamelled and pink coloured pencil'd cups and saucers, nankeen handled cups and saucers, 2 short fetts of nankeen, 20 pieces, and a few pint basons, extremely rich; cream coloured tureens and dishes, fetts of dishes, high candlesticks, pierced cream tureens, strawberry baskets and fruit dishes, scollop shells and pickle ditto, impressions for blanc-mangie, mustard pots and spoons, mugs of elegant patterns, egg cups pierced and plain, salt cellars and spoons, buckets and ladles, pudding dishes, jars and beakers, garden pots and stands, ornaments for chimneys, chamber pots, with twisted handles, new pattern tea pots, and marbled ditto gilt; and of white stone, very large chamber pots, water jugs, quart mugs, baking dishes of all sizes, oval dishes, new patterns, and a general assortment of WARES, as usual.

N. B. Fine ENGLISH SPLIT PEAS by the quart, and excellent WHITE WINE VINEGAR.

WANTED,

To take Care of a Family on a FARM,

A Middle aged WOMAN, a Widow, clear of Incumbrance, that can come with a good Character, and that understands every Branch of Country Business, necessary for a Woman to know, especially the Business of a DAIRY. Such a Person will meet with suitable Encouragement, by applying to **JOHN MALCOLM**, at Monckton Park, near Christiana Ferry, in New-Castle County.

N. B. Said Malcolm has to sell, a Negro BOY, about 18 Years of Age, brought up to Country Business, smart, lively and honest; has had the Small-pox and Measles. Also a genteel HOUSE to lett, with or without Furniture, in Second-street, Philadelphia, near the South Sugar-house. The House is large and commodious, with a Garden, Coach-house and Stable, with Stalls for four Horses. Apply as above, or to Mr. **JAMES WALLACE**, Merchant, in Third-street, Philadelphia.

January 23, 1769.

RUN away from the subscriber, in New-Britain, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, an Irish servant man, named **PATRICK CONNOR**, born in Cork, and came over to New-York a free man, as he says, but going to Philadelphia, fell in with Bernard M'Mullen, and bound himself to him, and said M'Mullen bound him again to the subscriber. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, is a good scholar, can read, write and cypher well; had on, when he went away, an old blue surtout coat, a light coloured old pair of kersey breeches, blue and white fulled woollen stockings, an English castor hat, and half worn shoes, with smooth copper buckles. He says he had been but two months from Cork, and that he followed sawing there till he went to Philadelphia; but that is a lye, for by his own talk after, he has been about twelve months in the country. Whoever takes up said Patrick Connor, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, and gives notice to his said master, so as he may be had again, shall receive Forty Shillings reward; all masters of vessels, and others, are hereby forewarned not to entertain, or carry him off at their peril.

SAMUEL WORTHINGTON, junior.

To be SOLD or LETT,

Before the End of February next,

A PART of Cherry-Island Marsh, situated on the Point, bounded by the river Delaware and Christiana-creek, containing about 40 acres, within bank, with a small tenement thereon. For further particulars, enquire of **WILLIAM PUSEY**, in Philadelphia.

JUST IMPORTED, by

PHILIP WILSON,

On board the Ship *Sufanna*, a neat Assortment of CUTLERY and TOY WARE, viz.

TABLE knives and forks; penknives, razors, scissors, white metal, brass, Pinchbeck, platina, gilt, and silver-plated, shoe and knee buckles; brass and Pinchbeck thimbles; steel topped, silver and Pinchbeck thimbles; felt and plain sleeve links; new fashioned cork screws; paper, enamelled, and japanned snuff boxes; London, Whitechapel, and gloves needles; packet and pound pins, wine and beer brags cocks; ivory and horn combs.

Where also may be had, 10-nail, 11-nail, 3-qr. 7-eights, yard wide, and yard and 3-eights cotton and linen checks and stripes; 7-eights and yard wide Irish linens; printed cottons, chints, calicoes, and linens; humbreds, colts, and book mullins; Flanders ticks, bed bunts, striped cotton and linen holland; check handkerchiefs, waxwork pastework, and stamped cambric, lawn and kenting handkerchiefs; Holland long lawn, clear lawn, cambricks and gauzes, brown and white Irish and Russia sheetings; Scotch and flaxen ozenbrigs, tickenburs, Russia ravens duck, English sail canvas, brown pommerania and white princes linen; garlix, dowlas, Russia drilling, brown buckrams, silk and gilt and cotton damask, figured and bordered demities, pillows, jeans, cotton velvets, persians, sarfanets, alomodes, flowered modes, fatten pealongs, womens velvet, mens collar velvets and velvets, checked silk rosette luteifring; romal, culgee, &c. handkerchiefs; Bath coating, beaver frizes, plains, cloths, embossed flannels, blankets and rugs, tammies, durants, shaloons, calimancoes, ruffs, damasks, camblets, Hungarian checks, silk Venetian brocade and figured bird-eye, hatband crape, saggathies, dorsettees; mens, womens, youths, maids, and childrens worsted hose; men and womens gauze worsted hose; womens, maids, and girls mitts; womens cotton hose, mens stout black silk hose, worsted caps and breeches pieces; mens wash, tan leather, cloth coloured, crimson, purple, and white lamb gloves; womens flowered, purple, white grained and white glazed, and cloth coloured lamb gloves and mitts; womens scarlet and drab coloured cloaks and cardinals, chip hats; men and boys' castor and felt hats, horse whips, mohair, and silk and hair buttons, silk and hair twist, coloured threads, Scotch threads, mold and wire shirt buttons, striped tapes, London quality binding, gartering, laces, ribbons, ferret, kneec garters, sewing silk, table cloths, playing cards, &c. &c.

Said Wilson has also for sale, a quantity of ONIONS, which he will sell on low terms.

Chester, January 8, 1769.

WHEREAS George Crawford, of Gifford Township, Cumberland County, advertised in the Pennsylvania Chronicle, of December 26, 1768, a Servant Man, named **JAMES WILSON**, having run away from him, and stole and took a black Gelding, and sundry Things: There are to inform the said Crawford, that the said Servant, Gelding, &c. are in my Custody. The said Master is desired to come, prove his Property to the Gelding, &c. pay Charges, and take him away. **JOSEPH THOMAS**, Goaler.

To be SOLD cheap, by

JOSEPH VOLANS,

A Parcel of TAUNTON BEER, and ALE, of an extraordinary quality. Please to apply to him, at Messieurs James and Drinker's Store.

Philadelphia, January 3, 1769.

WHEREAS divers applications have been made to the commissioners for paving and cleaning the streets of this City, &c. for liberty to haul and cart away the dirt, dung and filth, that, from time to time, is collected and raked together in the said streets; The commissioners do now give notice to any person or persons, who may incline to haul away, and make use of said dirt, dung, &c. that they are at liberty to take the same, without further application; provided the heaps and parcels, so collected and raked together, be totally removed and taken away from the places where they may lie.

THE house-keepers, living within the paved parts of this city, are again cautioned against casting or laying any dirt, dung, or other filth, in the streets, as the law, in that case provided, will be duly enforced, when any such offences come to the knowledge of the commissioners. **THOMAS SAY, HENRY LISLE, THOMAS TILBURY, HENRY DRINKER, SAMUEL BRYAN,** Street Commissioners.

Germantown, January 3, 1769.

TO be SOLD at private sale, by the subscriber, living in Germantown, a valuable lot of ground, containing about 4 acres, its pleasant situation renders it a complete place for a gentleman's country seat, there is a spring on said lot, it has latterly been well manured with dung and lime, the lot is situated within about 20 perches of Mr. Israel Pemberton's country seat, in Bensel's Lane, joining the lands of Mr. John Jones, on the east side, and Mr. John Lamans, on the fourth west side, and fronting said lane for upwards of 20 perches. Any person inclining to purchase the same, may know the terms, by applying to me

GEORGE KEEMER.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT large and convenient shop and chaise-house, in Second-street, near Union-street, occupied by William Scull, Chaise-maker, opposite Charles Cox's. The shop is 20 feet front, and 30 deep; the chaise-house contains 18 carriages; the lot on which said shop, &c. stands, is 42 feet front, and 100 deep, subject to so small a rent as Ten Pounds per year; the whole will be sold very cheap for cash or short credit, as the owner proposes removing to the country. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, near the premises, **WILLIAM SCULL.** if

N. B. Also a warranted 8 day clock, with a neat mahogany case, to be sold very reasonable.

WANTED to hire,

A SERVANT MAN, either white or black, who can wait in a gentleman's family, and take care of horses, and would be willing to fill up his time in such other work as he should be put to. Such a person, being well recommended, may hear of employment, by enquiring of the printers hereof, or at the Bar of the London Coffee-House.

East-Fallowfield township, Chester county, Dec. 26, 1768.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from his bail, on the 21st day of this instant December, a certain **WILLIAM HALL**, by trade a Weaver, wears his own black hair, tied behind, about 5 feet 6 inches high, has heavy eye brows, a little tender eyed, a large mouth, very talkative, and chews tobacco; had on, when he went away, a half-worn blue broadcloth coat, with new clear metal buttons on the breast and hips, a striped holland vest, lapelled, without sleeves, a brown cloth ditto, a pair of old cloth breeches, of a walnut colour, with sundry sorts of buttons on them, and much patched, two pair of yarn stockings, one brown, the other blue and white. He may have a forged pass, with the name of William Clingan, Esq; to it. Whoever takes up the above described William Hall, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by us **WILLIAM M'PERSON, CHARLES POSSLEY.** if

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY NEGROE WENCH, about 20 years of age, with a child 17 months old, she is very handy at, and much accustomed to Country work, and is advertised for sale for no fault, but the want of employ. For terms of sale, enquire of the Printers hereof.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of **RICHARD SWAN**, late of this city, Hatter, deceased, are desired to pay the same to the subscribers: And those that have any demands against the said estate, to bring them in, that they may be adjusted, by **ANN SWAN, Executrix, and JOSEPH BOLTON, Executor.**

Gloucester County, December 31, 1768.

WAS committed to the Goal of this County on the 15th Instant, a certain Man, on Suspicion of being a Run-away; he calls himself **William Gould**, says he understands the Business of making Pot-ash, Pearl-ash, and Boilon Crown Soap, and that he lately lived at Benjamin Kendall's Pot-ash Works. These are to inform his Master, if any he has, that if he does not come in two Weeks from this Date, pay Charges, and take him away, he will be sold for the same, by

JOSEPH CHATTIN, Goaler.

ALL persons who have any demands against the partnership of **BENJAMIN JACKSON**, and **JOHN GIBBONS**, mustard and chocolate manufacturers, are desired to present their accounts to **William Ruff, William Norton, William Savery, or William Dawson**, that they may be paid; and all who are indebted to said copartnership, are requested immediately to discharge their debts; and such who have demands against **BENJAMIN JACKSON**, contracted before May 1767, are desired to bring in their accounts to the abovesaid persons, that they may be adjusted.

THIS is to give notice, that about the middle of October last past, there came to the plantation of **JAMES SILL**, in Edgmont township, Chester county, a black MARE, and a two year old COLT, of a roanish colour; they both have a star in their foreheads, and the mare has some saddle spots on her back; they have neither brand nor ear mark. The Owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. **JAMES SILL.**

Maryland, Piscataway, December 14, 1768.

RUN away from the subscriber, an indentured servant man, named **THOMAS CORESHILL**, by trade a Stone-mason, is well set, turns his toes in when he walks, and is about 5 feet 8 inches high; had on, when he went away, an ozenbrigs shirt, a new light coloured kersey coat and breeches, with flat metal buttons, and an old beaver hat. Whoever secures said Creshill, so that he may be had again, shall receive the reward of Three Pounds, if taken out of the province, and Twenty Shillings, if taken within; besides the allowance by law. **WILLIAM DIOGES.**

N. B. It is supposed that this servant will make for York or Lancaster.

IMPORTED, in the last vessels from LONDON, and to be sold, by

JOHN KAIGHN,

For cash only, at his STORE in Second-street, between Market-street and the church.

AN assortment of European and East-India GOODS, suitable to the season. As he intends in future to deal only for cash, he will sell his GOODS on much lower terms than is customary.

All persons indebted to him above the usual time of credit, are requested to pay off their respective balances.